

Oversight Division

C o m m i t t e e O n L e g i s l a t i v e R e s e a r c h

Review of Growth in State Government Expenditures

Review of Growth in State Government Expenditures

*Prepared for the Committee on Legislative Research
by the Oversight Division*

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February, 2000

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COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

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THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH, Oversight Division, is an agency of the Missouri General Assembly as established in Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri. The programs and activities of the State of Missouri cost approximately \$16 billion annually. Each year the General Assembly enacts laws which add to, delete or change these programs. To meet the demands for more responsive and cost effective state government, legislators need to receive information regarding the status of the programs which they have created and the expenditure of funds which they have authorized. The work of the Oversight Division provides the General Assembly with a means to evaluate state agencies and state programs.

THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH is a permanent joint committee of the Missouri General Assembly comprised of the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and nine other members of the Senate and the chairman of the House Budget Committee and nine other members of the House of Representatives. The Senate members are appointed by the President Pro Tem of the Senate and the House members are appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. No more than six members from the House and six members from the Senate may be of the same political party.

PROJECTS ARE ASSIGNED to the Oversight Division pursuant to a duly adopted concurrent resolution of the General Assembly or pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Committee on Legislative Research. Legislators or committees may make their requests for program or management evaluations through the Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Research or any other member of the Committee.

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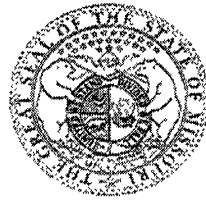
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February, 2000

Members of the General Assembly:

The Joint Committee on Legislative Research adopted a resolution in June, 1999, directing the Oversight Division to perform a Review of Growth in State Government Expenditures. This review focuses on the growth in state expenditures by state department for fiscal years 1988 to 1999.

The accompanying report includes information regarding spending by state agency, fund type and category. Also included are graphs by agency, along with brief explanations regarding increases in spending and Oversight's overall comments on the Growth in State Government. We hope this information is helpful and can be used in a constructive manner for the following betterment of state government.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert M. Clayton III".

Representative Robert M. Clayton III
Chairman

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Oversight Division has conducted a study of the growth in state government expenditures for the fiscal years 1988 through 1999. The purpose of the study was to determine the rate of growth in state government by state department, by fund and by category. Oversight utilized state accounting data and information submitted by state agencies in compiling the report.

Total expenditures for Missouri state government were \$6.6 billion in state fiscal year 1988 compared to \$15.4 billion in state fiscal year 1999. Spending increased 133.9% in twelve fiscal years. Adjusting these amounts for inflation would yield a spending increase of 69.8%.

The Department of Social Services saw the largest increase in state spending due to increases in mandated Medicaid coverages and increases in costs for medical services. For instance, the Consumer Price Index for All Consumers (CPI-U, the broadest measure of inflation) increased by 27.8% from 1990 to 1999. The medical care component of the Index increased 53.4% over the same time period. Social Services consumed 19% of the 1988 state budget and 30% of the 1999 state budget.

By fund type, General Revenue spending increased 154.5% from state fiscal year 1988 to state fiscal year 1999, Federal Fund spending increased 278.6%, and spending from special revenue funds increased 84.3%.

Missouri's population increased 7.6% during the period covered by the study. The Census Bureau estimated the state's population at 5,081,736 in 1988 and 5,468,338 in 1999.

The average increase in spending for the nine year period from FY 1988 to FY 1997 for eight states which adjoin Missouri was 91.6% while Missouri's increase for the same period was 89.8%. The average increase in total revenue reported by the Census Bureau for the eight states over the nine-year period was 93.6%, while Missouri's increase in revenue for the same period was 103.7%.

Within this report, Oversight has attempted to note new federal requirements, state legislative changes and new state programs which have contributed to the growth in expenditures for each department in state government.

The Oversight Division acknowledges the cooperation and assistance of the various state agencies which contributed information to this report.



Jeannie Jarrett, CPA

Director, Oversight Division

INTRODUCTION

The Joint Committee on Legislative Research directed the Oversight Division to conduct a review of the growth in state government. The review focused on the increase in state expenditures from 1988 to 1999.

BACKGROUND

The process of expenditure of state funds begins with the preparation of budget requests by the executive branch. The Office of Administration's Division of Budget and Planning is the lead agency who issues guidelines and monitors the preparation of budget requests by the various state departments and agencies. Budget requests are typically submitted to OA-Budget and Planning by October 1st of each year for the following fiscal year. The executive budget, with the Governor's recommendations, is printed and distributed in the early weeks of each legislative session.

The budget then takes the form of Appropriation Bills which are referred to the House Budget Committee for assignment to the appropriate House Appropriations Committee. Agencies typically testify before the House Appropriations Committee regarding their budget requests and the Governor's recommendations. The House Appropriations Committee has an opportunity to "mark up" or change the amounts in the budget requests prior to sending appropriations bills to the full house for approval. Once the bills reach the floor of the House of Representatives, debate is heard and an opportunity arises for Members to substitute the language thus changing budget amounts.

Upon approval by the House, the bills then proceed to the Senate where they are heard by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Senate Appropriations Committee also has the opportunity to hear testimony from state agencies and to make changes to the appropriation bills prior to sending them to the full Senate for approval. Once on the Senate floor, members of the full Senate have a chance to offer substitutes that could change the appropriation amounts. If there are differences between amounts approved by the House and amounts approved by the Senate, a Conference Committee made up of members of both chambers will settle the differences and take the bills back to both chambers for final approval. Truly Agreed to and Finally Passed appropriation bills are sent to the Governor for signature. The Governor either signs an appropriation bill, vetoes the entire bill, or line-item vetoes part or all sections or lines in the bill. This process applies to both operating appropriations bills and supplemental appropriations bills. Emergency and supplemental appropriations are requests for additional appropriations during the current fiscal year.

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Report of Growth in State Government

An appropriation by the General Assembly constitutes legal authority for the expenditure of state funds. Appropriations are categorized by state agency and are further broken down by state fund. Separate appropriations are made for operating, capital improvements, supplemental and public debt. Appropriations may be for either fixed amounts or estimated amounts. Estimated appropriations may fluctuate from the original estimated amount. Unexpended balances (lapses) at the end of the fiscal year generally are retained in or transferred to the state's General Revenue Fund, unless specific statutory authority dictates retention by the particular fund appropriated.

In 1985, the General Assembly authorized the Budget Stabilization Fund, commonly referred to as the "Rainy Day Fund", to provide a ready source of financing for vital programs in the event of revenue shortfalls. There is a cap on the amount which can be retained in the fund. That cap is currently about \$385,000,000. The balance as of June 30, 1999, was \$135,000,000. Missouri also has a Cash Operating Reserve Fund. This fund was approved through a constitutional amendment in 1986 for the purpose of providing a ready source of cash to meet immediate obligations of the state. The balance on June 30, 1999, was \$278,000,000. The Commissioner of Administration is permitted to make transfers from the fund if it is determined that such action is necessary to meet the cash flow requirements of the state. Legislative approval for the transfers is not required.

In preparing this report, Oversight studied the expenditure of state funds utilizing state accounting data and information submitted by the major state departments. The report details historical trends in state spending and supplies explanations regarding major increases in expenditures. The review covered fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 1999. It included reviews of spending by state agency, by fund type, and by expenditure type.

Expenditure types include personal service (PS), expense and equipment (E &E), capital improvements (C), and program specific distributions (PSD). Article X distributions, desegregation payments, and transfers are also expenditure types.

SCOPE / OBJECTIVES / METHODOLOGY

The review focused on gathering information on state expenditures for the time period July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1999. Objectives included analyzing the data to determine the rate of growth. We also sought explanations for unusual growth in expenditures or shifting of expenditures from federal funding to state funding. The methodology used by the Oversight Division included examination of statewide accounting data.

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Report of Growth in
State Government**TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES**

Total expenditures for Missouri state government, excluding transfers and including capital spending, were \$6,583,988,505 in Fiscal Year (FY) 1988. Total expenditures for FY 1999 were \$15,398,629,328. Spending increased 133.9% over twelve fiscal years. (Though if spending is adjusted for inflation, the increase is 69.8%. If spending in FY 1999 were measured in 1988 dollars, it would have been \$11,179,404,892.)

Department	Expenditures FY 1988	Expenditures FY 1999	% Increase
Legislature	\$ 18,643,778	\$ 28,527,456	53.01%
Judiciary	71,073,730	\$ 145,133,717	104.20%
Executive	29,052,633	\$ 60,477,336	108.16%
OA	455,548,244	\$ 984,073,144	116.02%
Agriculture	23,418,671	\$ 21,902,275	-6.48%
Insurance	1,694,135	\$ 12,035,488	610.42%
Conservation	73,865,033	\$ 102,674,139	39.00%
DED	125,470,323	\$ 197,197,951	57.17%
DESE	1,736,914,694	\$ 3,404,275,325	96.00%
CBHE	593,762,075	\$ 1,029,732,958	73.43%
Health	108,825,164	\$ 255,735,507	135.00%
Transportation	669,569,492	\$ 1,251,175,880	86.86%
DOLIR	72,205,394	\$ 114,019,408	57.91%
DMH	362,848,833	\$ 588,662,404	62.23%
DNR	118,925,444	\$ 232,933,982	95.87%
DPS	120,628,448	\$ 256,272,247	112.45%
DOR	456,653,076	\$ 1,299,263,521	184.52%
DOSS	1,213,483,813	\$ 4,376,501,343	260.66%
Corrections	173,340,022	\$ 432,910,657	149.75%
Deseg	158,065,503	\$ 286,332,171	*
Article X Dist.	0	\$ 318,792,419	*
Total	\$ 6,583,988,505	\$15,398,629,328	133.88%

* Spending fluctuates from year to year

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State Government

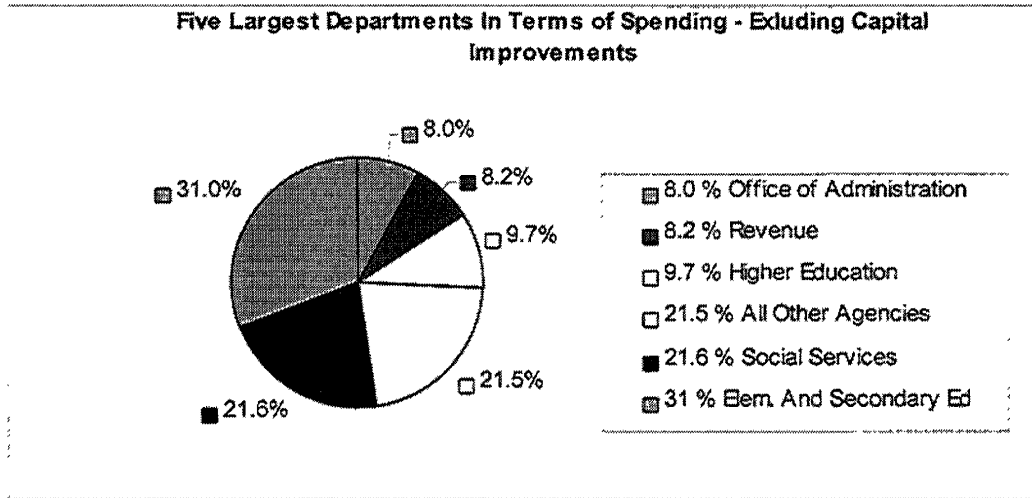
Further adjusting expenditures to exclude capital spending results in state expenditures of \$5,753,522,263 in FY 1988, and \$14,257,441,874 in FY 1999 . The percentage increase was 147.8% (79.9% adjusted for inflation or if spending in FY 1999 were measured in 1988 dollars it would have been \$10,350,902,801.)

Department	Expenditures FY 1988	Expenditures FY 1999	% Increase
Legislature	\$ 18,643,778	\$ 28,527,456	53.01%
Judiciary	71,073,730	145,133,717	104.20%
Executive	29,052,633	60,477,336	108.16%
OA	448,019,904	812,855,965	81.43%
Agriculture	20,579,056	21,869,100	6.27%
Insurance	1,694,135	12,035,488	610.42%
Conservation	51,722,236	86,715,289	67.66%
DED	122,136,870	196,071,341	60.53%
DESE	1,732,452,959	3,404,275,325	96.50%
CBHE	543,976,891	963,877,138	77.19%
Health	106,835,538	255,735,507	139.37%
Transportation	62,613,150	337,438,202	438.93%
DOLIR	70,721,546	113,874,369	61.02%
DMH	333,294,298	585,894,179	75.79%
DNR	65,311,471	213,568,445	227.00%
DPS	114,591,382	254,448,643	122.05%
DOR	456,341,031	1,299,263,521	184.71%
DOSS	1,208,642,371	4,376,491,248	262.10%
Corrections	137,753,781	432,848,851	214.22%
Deseg	158,065,503	279,759,801	*
Article X Dist.	0	376,280,953	*
Total	\$ 5,753,522,263	\$14,257,441,874	147.80%

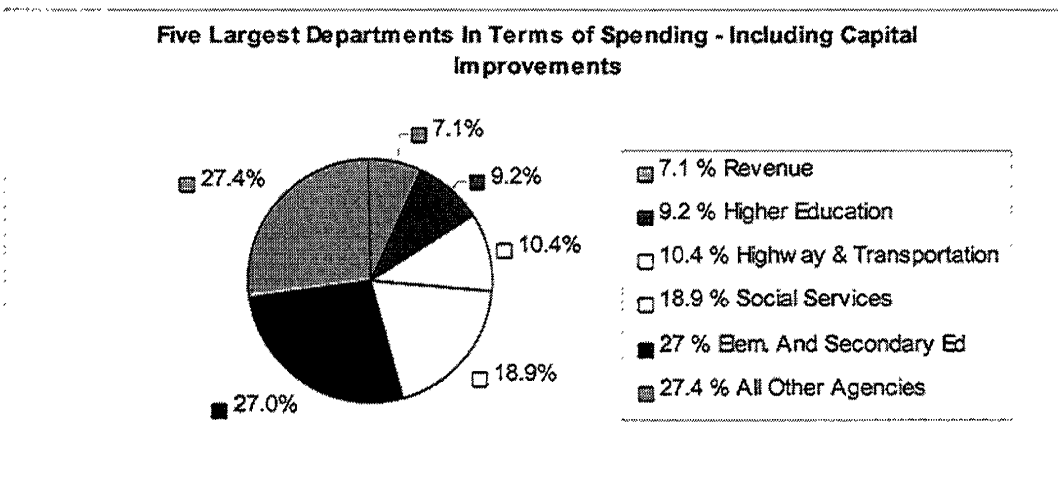
* amounts fluctuate year to year

SPENDING BY STATE AGENCIES

The five largest state departments (in terms of expenditures) accounted for 78.5% of state spending, **excluding capital spending**, in FY 1988. The following chart illustrates the spending by state agency:



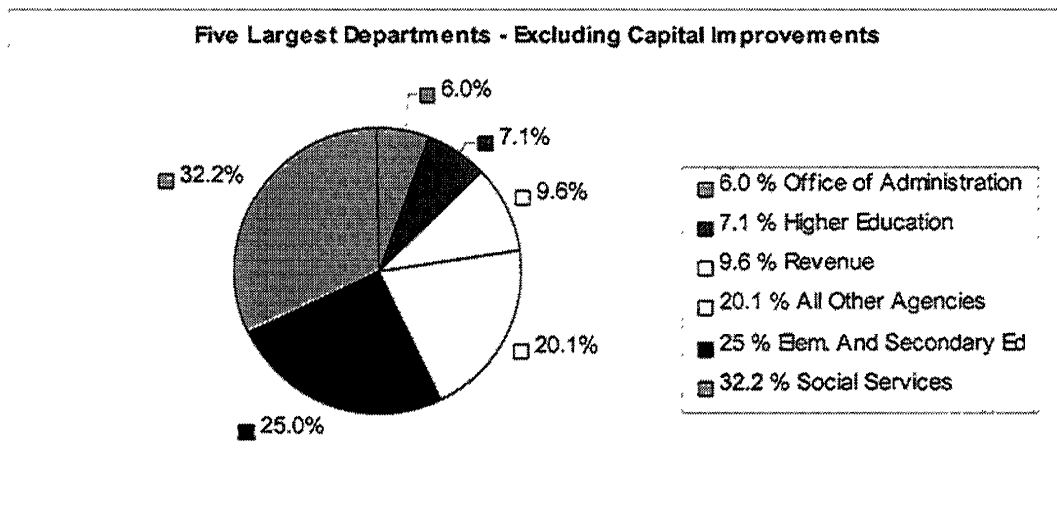
The five largest state departments accounted for 72.6% of state spending, **including capital spending**, in FY 1988. The following chart illustrates the spending by state agency:



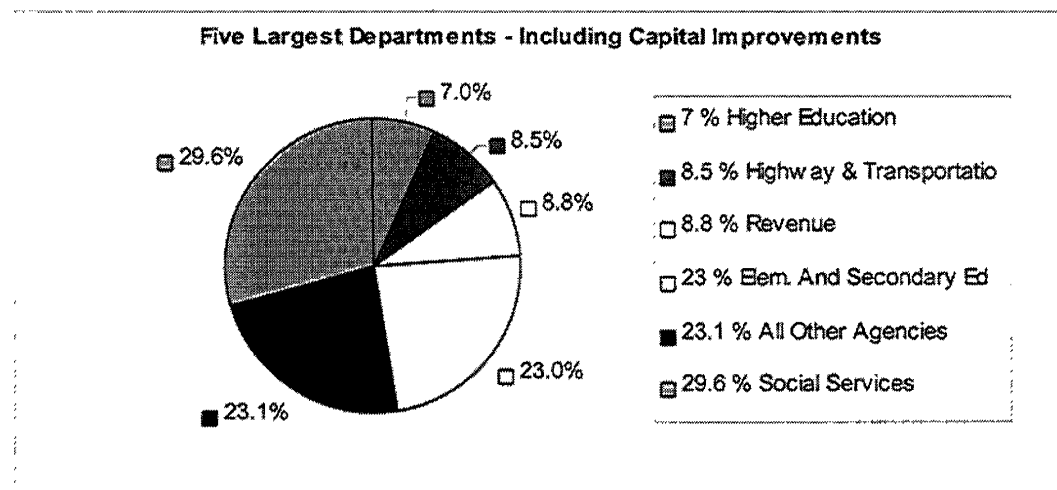
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The five largest state departments accounted for 79.9% of state spending, **excluding capital spending**, in FY 1999. The following chart illustrates the spending by state agency:



The five largest state departments accounted for 76.9% of state spending, **including capital spending**, in FY 1999. The following chart illustrates the spending by state agency:



The average increase in spending by department over the twelve year period was 157.4% (NOTE: This appears to contradict the statement made earlier that total expenditures increased 147.8%. However, the 147.8% is a weighted average, the Department of Social Services counts more heavily than, for example the Department of Insurance, because it spends a great deal more money. The 157.4% figure is not weighted for size of department.) Increases ranged from 6.3% for the Department of Agriculture to 610.4% for the Department of Insurance. The five largest

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percentage increases (excluding capital spending) were: Insurance - 610.4%; Transportation - 438.9%; Department of Social Services - 262.1%; Department of Natural Resources - 227%; and, Department of Corrections - 214.2%.

(The average increase in spending by department, **if capital spending is included**, over the twelve years was 126.1% [NOTE: This is not a dollar-weighted average. The dollar-weighted average increase was 133.9%, which is the statewide increase for the period.] Increases ranged from -6.5% for the Department of Agriculture to 610.4% for the Department of Insurance. The five largest percentage increases were: Insurance - 610.4%; Department of Social Services - 260.7%; Department of Revenue - 184.5%; Department of Corrections - 249.8%; and, Department of Health - 135%.)

The Department of Social Services (DOSS) was the single largest driver (in dollar if not percentage terms) of increases in state spending. And the largest driver of increases in DOSS spending has been Title XIX (Medicaid). Even without increases in mandated covered services, Medicaid spending would have increased faster than the average program because costs for medical services have increased faster than the general consumer price index. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U, the broadest measure of inflation) increased by 27.8% from 1990 to 1999. The medical care component of the Index increased 53.4% over the same time period.

EXPENDITURES BY FUND TYPE

Fund Allocation

In FY 1988 General Revenue spending was \$2,309,886,234 and accounted for 39.6% of state government spending, federal funds spending was \$958,692,473 and accounted for 16.4% and special revenue funds spending of \$2,118,779,063 for 36.3%. In FY 1999 General Revenue spending of \$5,877,596,656 accounted for 40.8% of state government spending, federal funds expenditures, \$3,629,453,176, accounted for 25.2% and special revenue funds spending of \$3,905,784,238 for 27.1%.

(Federal funds accounted for 28.6% of all spending in FY 1994 and 27.5% of all spending in FY 1995. The state qualified for considerable amounts of emergency federal funds to ameliorate effects of the floods of 1993.)

Fund Spending Increases

Federal fund spending increased 278.6% from FY 1988 through FY 1999, general revenue

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expenditures increased 154.5%, and spending from special revenue funds increased 84.3% over the same period. The largest increases in percentage terms were 621.6% for enterprise funds and 366.7% for internal services funds. These types of funds accounted for .9% of spending in FY 1988 and for 2.1% of expenditures in FY 1999. (*Enterprise funds* account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. Examples would include the State Fair Fees Fund and the State Lottery Fund. Income to the Lottery Fund, for example increased 247% during the period covered by this study. *Internal Service Funds* account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the State on a cost-reimbursement basis. The Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan would be an example. In FY 1988, there was no Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan, Self-Insurance Plan, MOSERS' Insurance Plan or Highway Employees' and Highway Patrol Insurance Plan.)

SPENDING BY CATEGORY

The categories are: Personal Service, Expense and Equipment, and Program Specific Distributions. Personal Service spending increased 75% from FY 1988 through FY 1999 (from \$1,638,556,012 to \$2,867,484,770). Expense and Equipment spending increased 121.1%, from \$1,099,205,980 to \$2,430,637,832. Program Specific expenditures went from \$3,493,767,051 to \$9,216,448,350, which is an increase of 163.8%.

Personal Service declined, as a percent of spending from 26.3% in FY 1988 to 19.8% in FY 1999. Equipment and Expense also declined as a percentage of total spending, from 17.6% to 16.8%. Program Specific spending accounted for 56.1% of total funds spent in FY 1988 and 63.5% in FY 1999.

It was anticipated, before the study began, that the Expense and Equipment (E&E) category would have increased as a percentage of total spending over the twelve-year period. That the E&E category declined as a percentage of total spending, even though it did increase more rapidly than the Personal Service category, was a surprise. There have been major efforts to develop computer systems (the statewide court automation system and the child support system-MACCS-are two examples) and anecdotal evidence (we are not aware of any state-government-wide central inventory of personal computers) indicates that state agencies have increased the number of personal computers (most of which are now connected in networks). The Oversight Division, for example, had three stand-alone personal computers during the 1988 session of the legislature. It currently has eighteen personal computers, each of which is connected to two servers as well as the State Data Center.

Spending for the Office of Administration's Division of Information Services (formerly the

Division of Data Processing and Telecommunications) from the Office of Administration Revolving Fund increased from \$16,184,311 during FY 1988 to \$61,184,311 in FY 1999. (A 278% increase) The Office of Administration Revolving Fund is an Internal Service Fund. Its receipts are from other state agencies for services rendered and moneys are appropriated back to the agency providing the service. Therefore, it can be inferred that the Division of Information Services is providing a great deal more service to state agencies than it was twelve years ago. Therefore, assuming that increases in OA Revolving Fund expenditures are something of a proxy for increased spending by state agencies for data processing purposes, we can conclude that state agencies are using computers, both personal and main frames, considerably more than a decade ago.

EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO ADJOINING STATES

The study also included using Census Bureau data to compare Missouri spending with spending by the eight states which adjoin Missouri. Data from 1997 is the most recent information available.

The average increase in spending for the eight states over the nine-year period from FY 1988 through FY 1997 was 91.6%. The increase for Missouri was 89.8%.

The average increase in total revenue for the eight states over the nine-year period from FY 1988 through FY 1997 was 93.6%. The increase for Missouri was 103.7%. (Comparative figures for general revenue revenues were 86.8% and 96.3%)

Published Census Bureau data do not allow for comparisons of spending by fund or category; however, the Bureau does publish state government employment by full time equivalents (FTE). And while the average growth in FTE for the eight states over the period for which figures are available was 7.8%, the growth in FTE for Missouri was 25.3%. However, average FTE per capita in the eight states was 17.6 in FY 1997, and 16.4 in Missouri.

FEDERAL AND LOCAL PROGRAMS "PICKED UP" BY MISSOURI

The study included asking representatives of all state departments if those departments had, during the period of the study, received any appropriations of state money for functions which had either originally been paid for with federal funds or originally been the responsibility of local governments.

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Officials of the **Department of Agriculture** noted one "pick up" of a federal program, the Division of Animal Health's Brucellosis Eradication Program. Federal dollars for the program declined \$40,895 in FY 1999 and costs were paid from the Division's core general revenue appropriation for FY 1999.

They also noted that the St. Louis County Public Works Department discontinued its weights and measures program on June 30, 1998. The Department received \$264,325 for 5 FTE to cover the costs of operating that program. (Previously, St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph discontinued their programs. The Department's costs for taking over those programs has been part of its core budget for some years; therefore, costs for each locality are not readily available.)

Officials of the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations** reported that the **Missouri WORKS!** Internet-based labor exchange was developed through a federal grant to a consortium of states. The Department requested funding to continue development and operation of the Internet site in FY 1998. (The site allows employers to post job listings and search resumes and allows job hunters to search job listings and post resumes). The Department spent \$669,582 on the project in FY 1999. The **Missouri WORKS!** Program was transferred to the Department of Economic Development in FY 2000 as part of the Workforce Development Reorganization.

Officials of the **Department of Public Safety** responded that the **Missouri State Highway Patrol** has "picked up" three programs which were originally federally funded. Amounts appropriated for FY 2000 were: COPS Ahead (\$781,873); COPS MORE (\$229,742); and DARE (\$1,339,863).

Representatives of the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** noted that the state agreed in 1981 to pay salaries and fringe benefits for circuit court clerks (counties continue to pay for most of their equipment and expenses) and began to do so in FY 1983. FY 1983 is before the first year of this study; however, the spending on circuit court personnel and expense and equipment in FY 1999 was \$81,740,340. They also note that some juvenile court officers will become state employees beginning in FY 2001.

STATE AGENCIES

The pages which follow contain reports for each state department, the executive branch (elected officials), the legislature and the judiciary.

There are graphs showing expenditures for each agency over the last ten years. The top graph shows spending by category (i.e. Personal Service, Expense and Equipment, and Capital Improvements). The bottom graph shows expenditures by fund type (i.e. General Revenue, Federal, Capital Projects, and Other). The top line on each graph is a total line.

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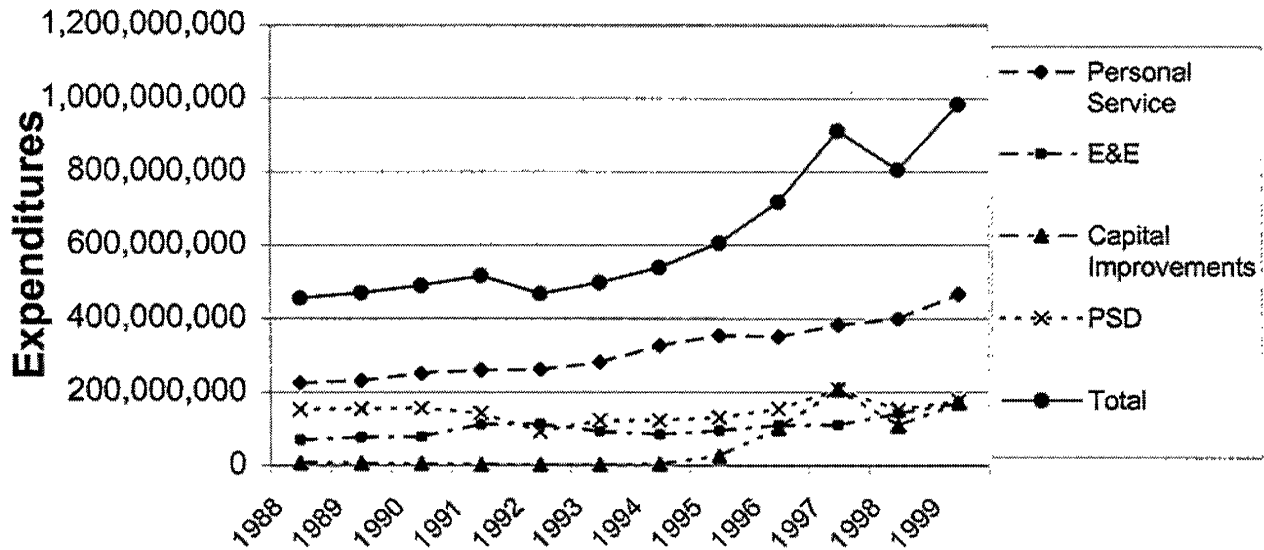
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Following the graph is a page which details the major areas of spending change for each fiscal year in which an agency's spending varied more than ten percent (10%) from the prior fiscal year.

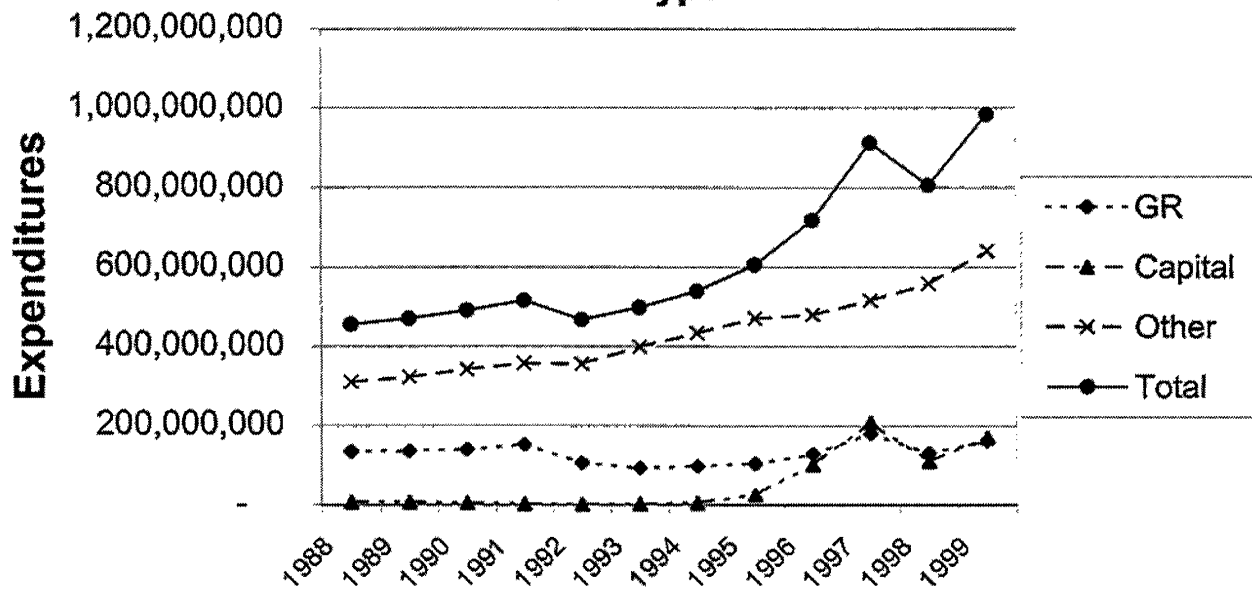
If an agency's expenditures varied ten percent (10%) or more from the prior fiscal year (excluding capital project expenditures), an analyst compared expenditures for the two fiscal years in an effort to find out which areas of spending varied. The analysts concentrated on spending for appropriations which varied more than \$1,000,000 and ten percent (10%) from year to year.

Office of Administration

Category of Spending



Fund Type



Note: Federal not included since under 5 percent.

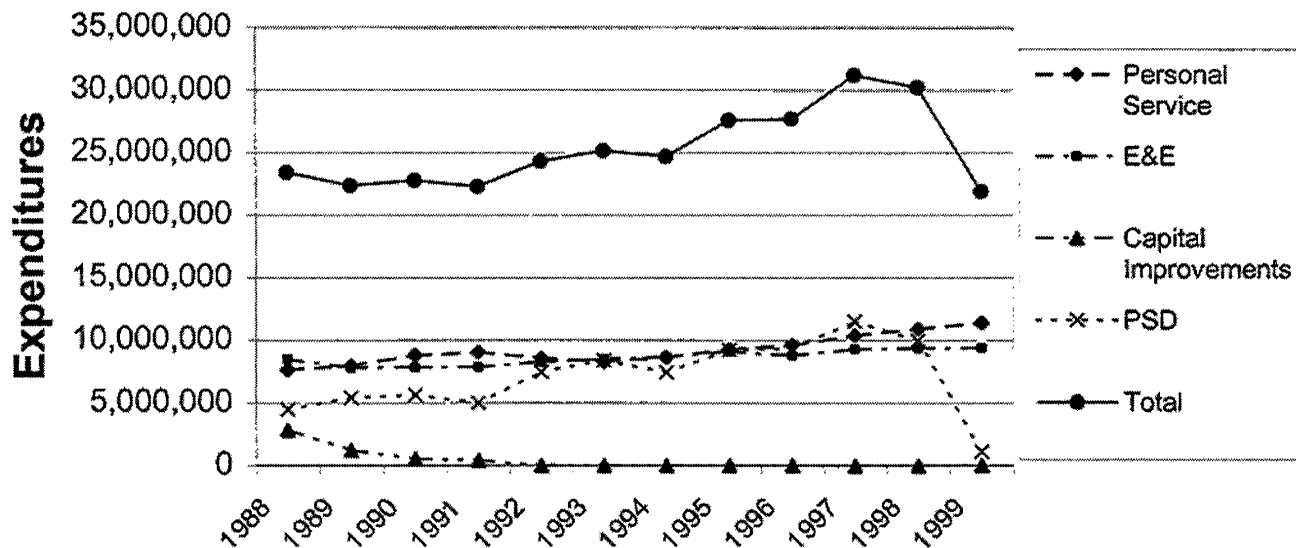
Notes: Office Of Administration

FY 1988 - FY 1989	\$14,759,659 growth or 3.29%		
FY 1989 - FY 1990	\$22,603,940 growth or 4.88%		
FY 1990 - FY 1991	\$27,880,851 growth or 5.74%		
FY 1991 - FY 1992	\$47,681,463 decline or <9.29>%		
FY 1992 - FY 1993	\$30,385,060 growth or 6.53%		
FY 1993 - FY 1994	\$38,580,260 growth or 7.78%		
FY 1994 - FY 1995	\$44,760,426 growth or 8.37%		
↺ FY 1995 - FY 1996	\$35,641,689 growth or 6.15%		
FY 1996 - FY 1997	\$87,816,730 growth or 14.28%		
	\$4,465,576	OTH	Establishment of the Office of Information Technology, previously was appropriated to the Division of Data Processing & Telecommunications
	\$5,317,912	OTH	Full implementation of the State contributing matching amount for deferred compensation
	\$9,889,635	OTH	MOSERS contribution rate increased from 9.9% to 10.66%
	\$3,640,830	OTH	Centralized telephone billing system E&E
FY 1997 - FY 1998	\$7,945,025 decline or <1.13>%		
FY 1998 - FY 1999	\$118,033,925 growth or 16.99%		
	\$14,086,475	GR	Funds for the statewide financial management system (SAMII)
	\$4,714,737	GR	Aid to counties for costs in criminal cases, transportation of convicted criminals to state penitentiaries, and extradition costs. Frequency increased
	\$7,500,000	GR	One time money for construction of Fish & Wildlife Museum in Springfield
	\$62,746,241	All	Increased costs for employee benefits: social security, health insurance, and retirement

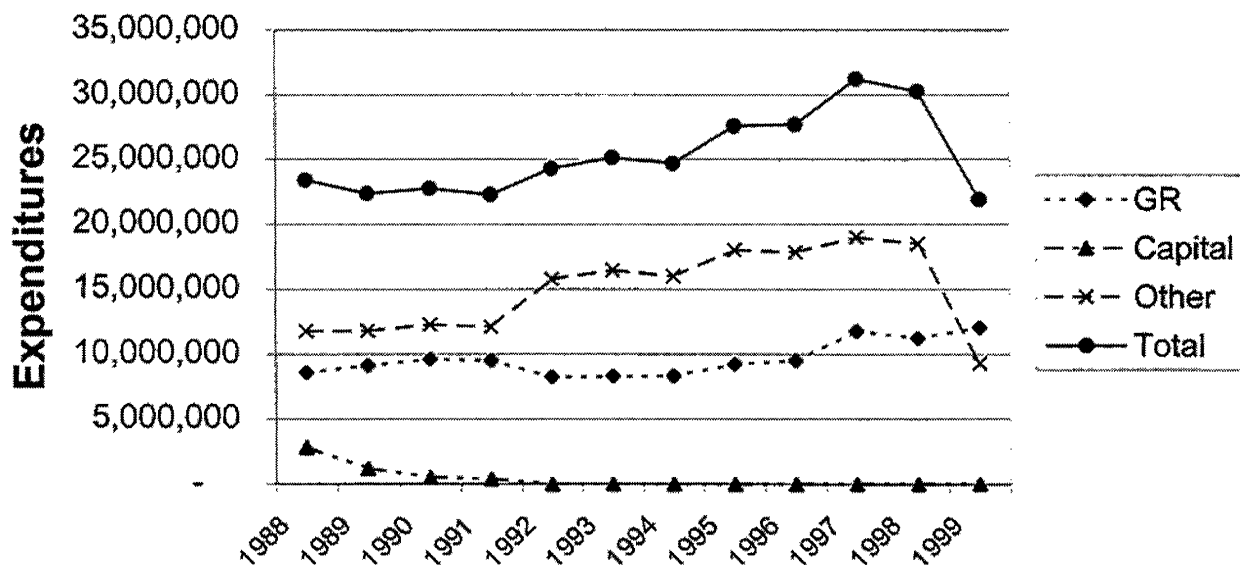
Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures.

Department of Agriculture

Category of Spending



Fund Type



Note: Federal not included since under 5 percent.

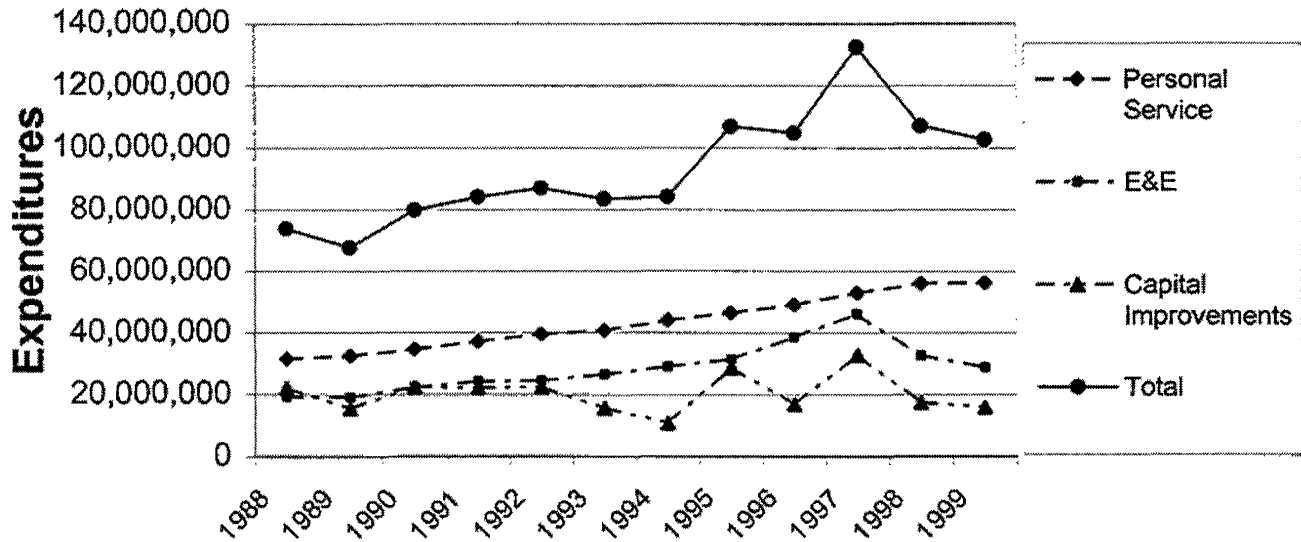
Notes: Department of Agriculture

FY 1988 - FY 1989	576,488 growth or 2.80%	
FY 1989 - FY 1990	\$1,086,504 growth or 5.14%	
FY 1990 - FY 1991	\$349,940 decline or <1.57>%	
FY 1991 - FY 1992	\$2,414,229 growth or 11.03%	
	\$2,195,726	OTH Increased activities of and membership on commodity councils
FY 1992 - FY 1993	\$834,337 growth or 3.43%	
FY 1993 - FY 1994	\$457,381 decline or <1.82>%	
FY 1994 - FY 1995	\$2,894,453 growth or 11.73%	
	All	Pay plan, several new FTE, new equipment/replacement vehicles, creation of new division - Gypsy moth.
FY 1995 - FY 1996	\$128,806 growth or .47%	
FY 1996 - FY 1997	\$3,501,618 growth or 12.64%	
	\$1,391,625	OTH Increased refunds to individuals & reimbursements to commodity council
FY 1997 - FY 1998	\$962,510 decline or <3.08>%	
FY 1998 - FY 1999	\$8,376,560 decline or <27.70>%	
	<\$9,408,579>	OTH Reduction in commodity council merchandising fund to reflect the switch to non-state funds authorized in HB 1876 (1998)

Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures.

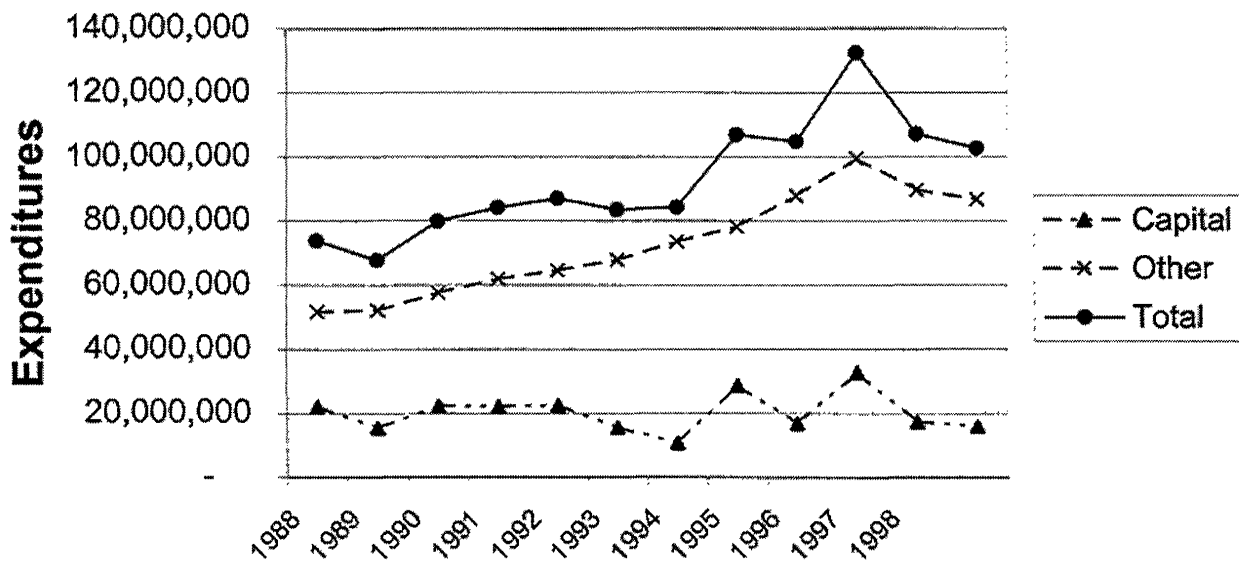
Department of Conservation

Category of Spending



Note: Program Specific Distribution not included since under 5 percent.

Fund Type



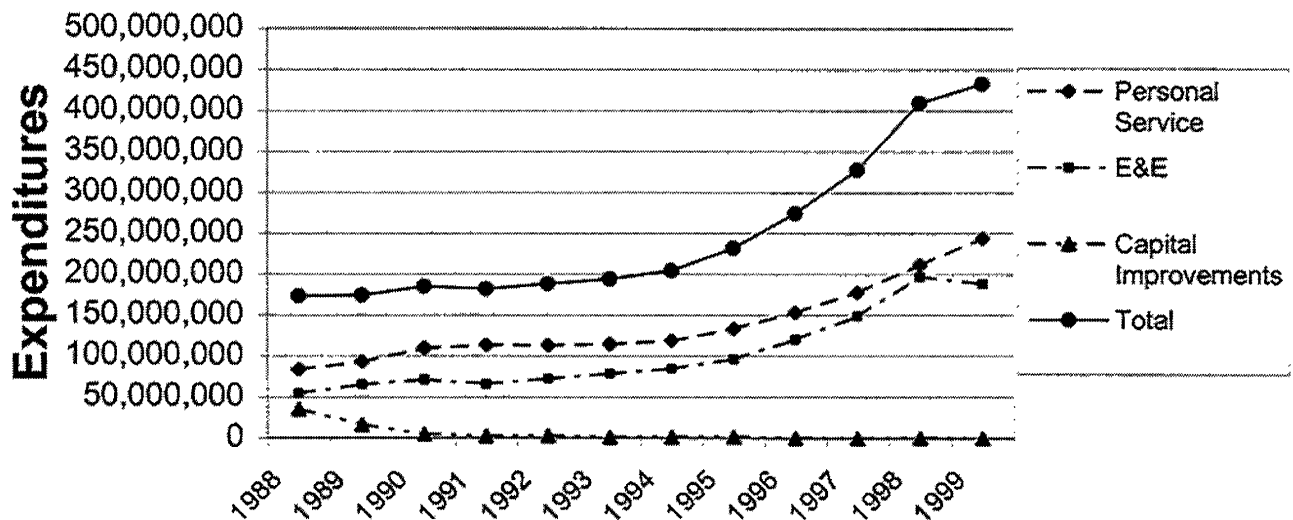
Note: GR and Federal not included since under 5 percent.

Notes: Department of Conservation

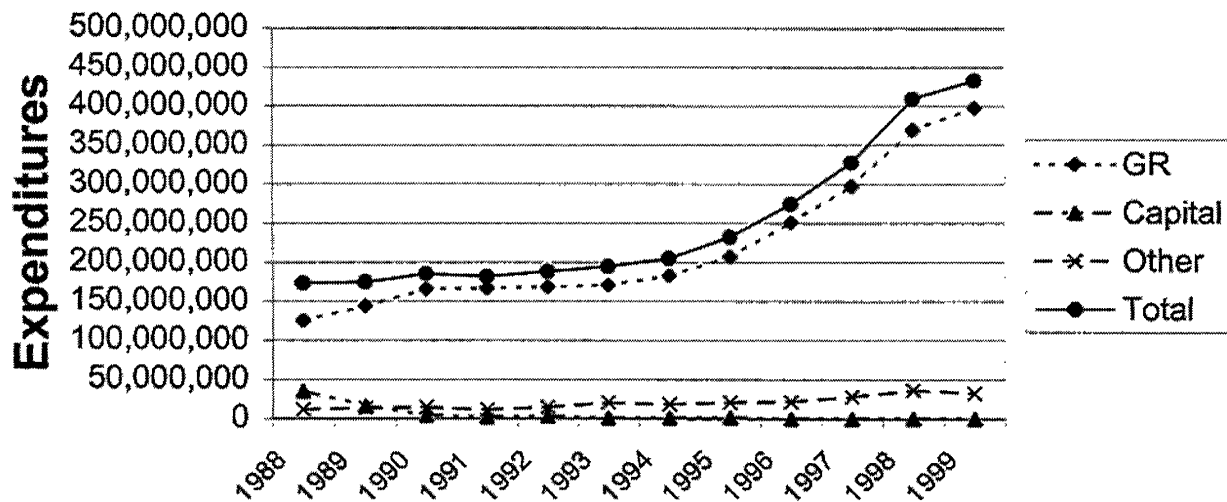
FY 1988 - FY 1989	\$444,449 growth or .86%
FY 1989 - FY 1990	\$5,375,752 growth or 10.3%
FY 1990 - FY 1991	\$4,311,569 growth or 7.49%
FY 1991 - FY 1992	\$2,708,400 growth or 4.38%
FY 1992 - FY 1993	\$3,315,907 growth or 5.14%
FY 1993 - FY 1994	\$5,550,289 growth or 8.18%
FY 1994 - FY 1995	\$4,717,353 growth or 6.42%
FY 1995 - FY 1996	\$9,695,396 growth or 12.41%
FY 1996 - FY 1997	\$11,775,614 growth or 13.41%
FY 1997 - FY 1998	\$9,892,905 decline or <9.93>%
FY 1998 - FY 1999	\$3,008,771 decline or <3.35>%

17

Department of Corrections



Department of Corrections



Notes: Missouri Department of Corrections

FY 1988 - FY 1989 \$20,295,857 growth or 14.73%

\$4,427,986	GR	Added 146.74 additional officers, to improve staff to inmate ratios.
\$2,689,050	GR	Added staff to Farmington and Fulton to increase # of inmates treated there.

FY 1989 - FY 1990 \$22,464,324 growth or 14.21%

\$2,557,274	GR	Hospital Services and Related Costs, inflationary and utilization increases.
\$3,296,603	GR	Transfer of expenses for 128.53 medical staff from all institutions to consolidate medical.
\$3,611,604	GR	Core transfer of 128.53 FTE from institutions to consolidate inmate medical services, personal services.

FY 1990 - FY 1991 (\$1,220,000) decline or (0.68)%

FY 1991 - FY 1992 \$5,685,812 growth or 3.17%

FY 1992 - FY 1993 \$8,065,597 growth or 4.36%

FY 1993 - FY 1994 \$10,170,016 growth or 5.27%

FY 1994 - FY 1995 \$26,788,619 growth or 13.18%

\$5,939,732	GR	Salaries, uniform and other security staff costs.
\$3,288,057	GR	Added 88 FTE, Probation Officer I and Social Service Trainee positions, to reduce caseloads.
\$2,907,773	GR	Inmate health care.
\$2,854,020	GR	Adult institutions expenses and small equipment purchases.
\$2,547,899	GR	Added 44 FTE to expand inmate jobs in Correctional Enterprises, personal service and Expense and Equipment.
\$1,789,133	GR	Overtime pay, personal service.
\$1,685,881	GR	Net transfer in of 65.5 FTE into Office of the Director.

FY 1995 - FY 1996 \$44,212,377 growth or 19.22%

\$17,758,516	GR	Established Population Growth Pool, to handle increased cost of the growing inmate population.
\$4,424,325	GR	Added probation and parole staff to handle increased caseloads with the Board of Probation and Parole.
\$3,226,882	GR	Added treatment facility to St. Joseph facility.

FY 1996 - FY 1997 \$53,273,353 growth or 19.43%

\$15,548,638	GR	Inmate Growth Pool, increased inmate population costs. Various personal service and associated staff expenses for new institutions, related start-up equip. purchases and other measures to accommodate increased population.
\$10,799,340	GR	Inmate health care, personal service, E&E, etc. from increased inmate population.
\$8,848,201	GR	Inmate jobs, treatment, and schooling, mandated by SB 763 and HB 424, and academic services transferred in from the Division of Adult Institutions.
\$6,791,009	GR	Salaries, uniform, and other security staff costs, personal service from increase in Corrections Officer I pool.
\$6,176,811	GR	Continue 600 bed expansion, previously funded from Growth Pool.
\$3,006,016	GR	Continue Phase one in Maryville Treatment Center, previously funded from Inmate Growth Pool.

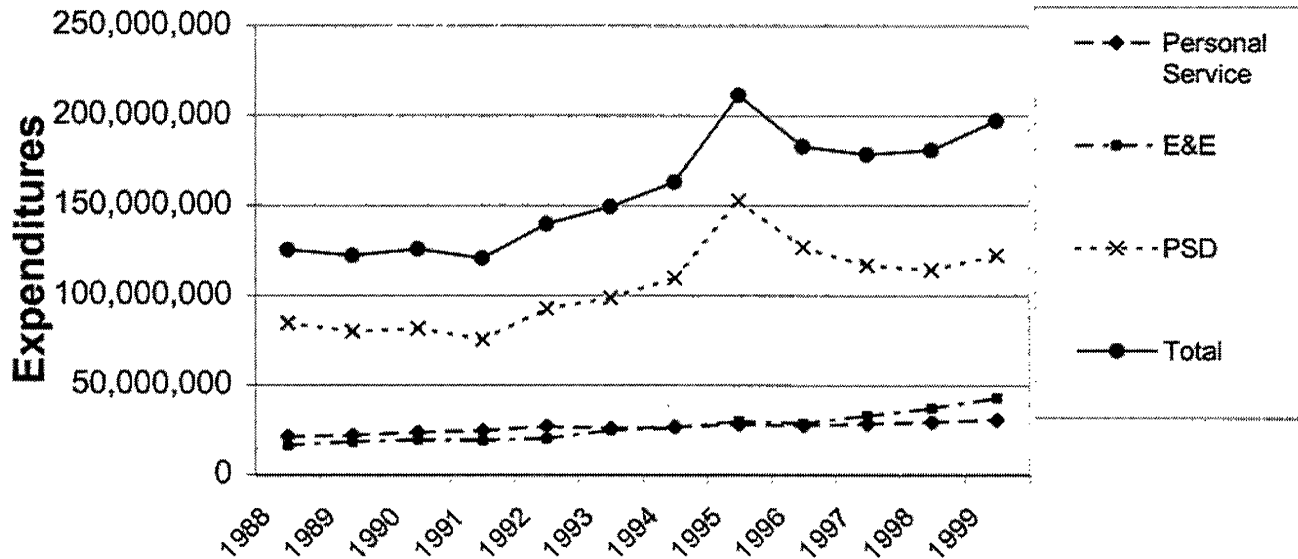
FY 1997 - FY 1998 \$81,430,161 growth or 24.86%

\$29,014,742	GR	Costs associated with increased inmate population department wide.
\$8,622,053	GR	Crossroads Correctional Center, personal service and E&E. (new facility)
\$8,040,900	GR	Inmate health and mental health care, personal service, E&E, etc.
\$6,518,664	GR	Salaries, overtime, uniform, and other security staff costs, personal service.
\$4,326,000	GR	Various increased expenditures, transfers of personnel, resources and associated services into the Parol Officer I pool
\$3,751,684	GR	Purchase, transportation, and storage of food ad food service items at all correctional institutions. (increased population)

FY 1998 - FY 1999 \$23,928,954 growth or 5.85%

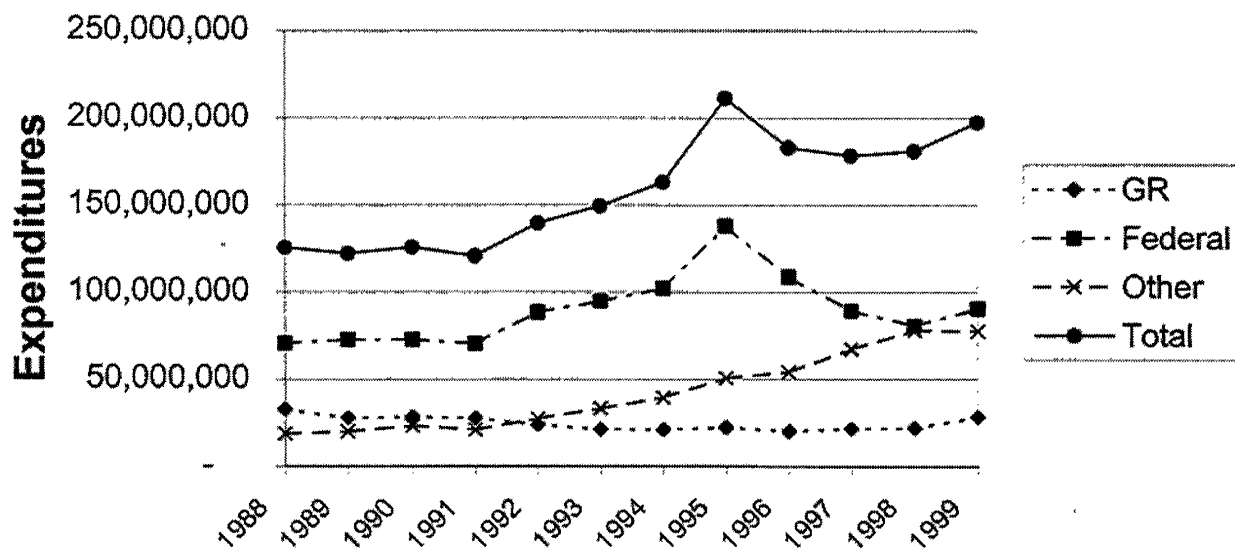
Department of Economic Development

Category of Spending



Note: Capital Improvements not included since each under 5 percent

Fund Type



Note: Capital Improvements not included since each under 5 percent

Notes: Department of Economic Development

FY 1988 - FY 1989 \$ 1,666,941 decline or <1.36>%

FY 1989 - FY 1990 \$ 4,201,708 growth or 3.49%

FY 1990 - FY 1991 \$ 5,362,510 decline or <4.30>%

FY 1991 - FY 1992 \$20,428,839 growth or 17.12%

\$16,372,344 FED Increase in Job Training Partnership Act programs

FY 1992 - FY 1993 \$ 9,560,509 growth or 6.84%

FY 1993 - FY 1994 \$13,468,044 growth or 9.02%

FY 1994 - FY 1995 \$48,168,640 growth or 29.59%

\$41,145,757 FED Community Development Block Grant Increase for flood recovery programs

<\$5,796,563> FED Decrease in Job Training Partnership Act spending

\$8,621,343 FED New and Expanded industry training and retraining programs

\$2,666,259 OTH First use of Division of Tourism Supplemental Revenue Fund established by HB 133 of 1993

FY 1995 - FY 1996 \$27,983,522 decline or <13.27>%

<\$15,818,495> FED Community Development Block Grant decrease

<\$13,682,760> FED Decrease in Job Training Partnership Act spending

(Note: JTPA spending seems to go up as unemployment increases and go down as the economy improves)

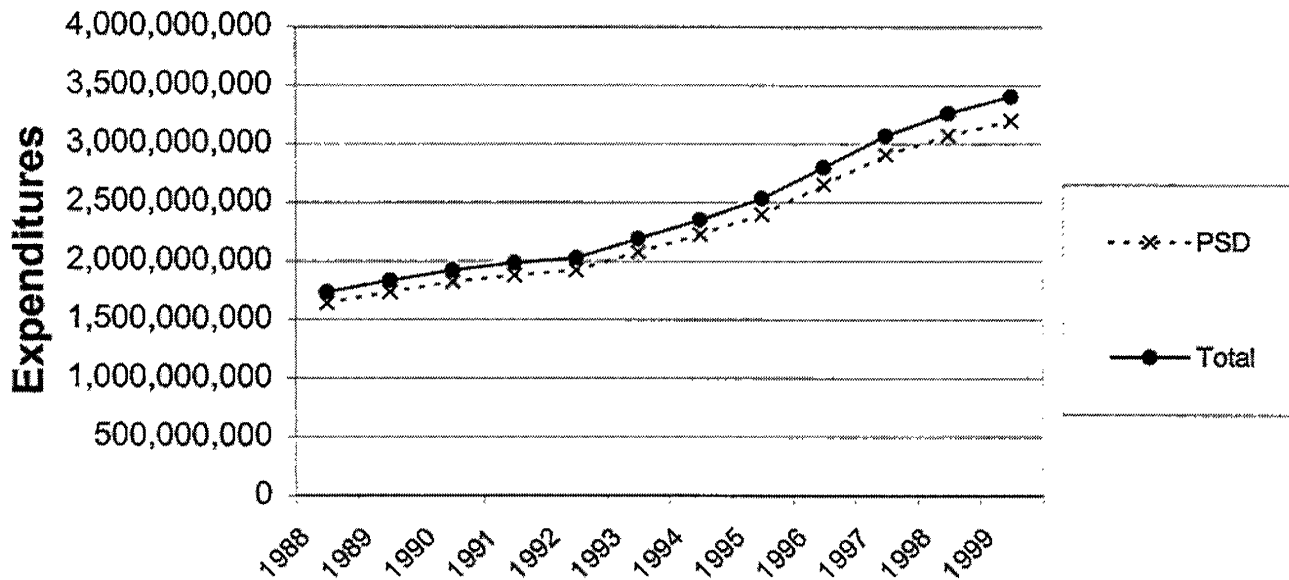
FY 1996 - FY 1997 \$ 4,703,516 decline or <2.57>%

FY 1997 - FY 1998 \$ 2,399,384 growth or 1.35%

FY 1998 - FY 1999 \$15,423,836 growth or 8.54%

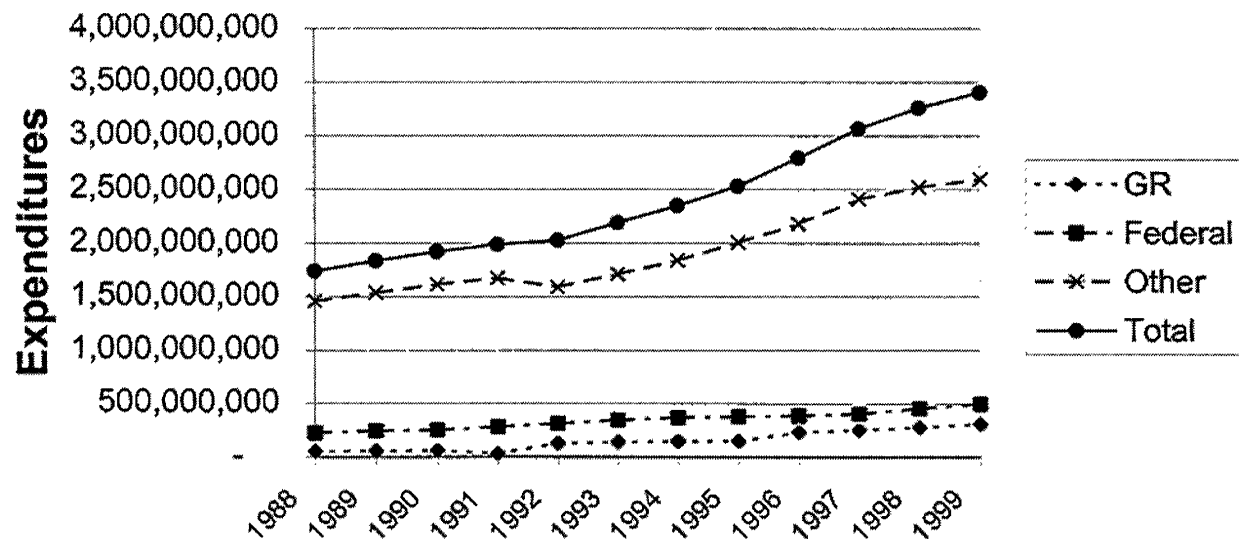
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Category of Spending



Note: Personal Service, Expense and Equipment, and Capital Improvement not included since each under 5 percent.

Fund Type



Note: Capital not included since under 5 percent.

Notes: Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

FY 1988 - FY 1989 \$ 99,207,096 growth or 5.73%

FY 1989 - FY 1990 \$ 88,434,133 growth or 4.83%

FY 1990 - FY 1991 \$ 64,200,162 growth or 3.34%

FY 1991 - FY 1992 \$ 41,368,115 growth or 2.08%

FY 1992 - FY 1993 \$163,691,309 growth or 8.08%

FY 1993 - FY 1994 \$157,549,610 growth or 7.20%

FY 1994 - FY 1995 \$183,886,979 growth or 7.84%

FY 1995 - FY 1996 \$264,096,578 growth or 10.44%

\$48,278,985	GR	Distributions under Foundation Formula
\$50,000,000	OTH	Distributions under Foundation Formula (Gaming Proceeds for Education)
\$102,170,126	OTH	Distributions under Foundation Formula (Outstanding Schools Trust)
\$15,434,695	OTH	Distributions under Foundation Formula (Lottery Proceeds Fund)

FY 1996 - FY 1997 \$272,518,028 growth or 9.75%

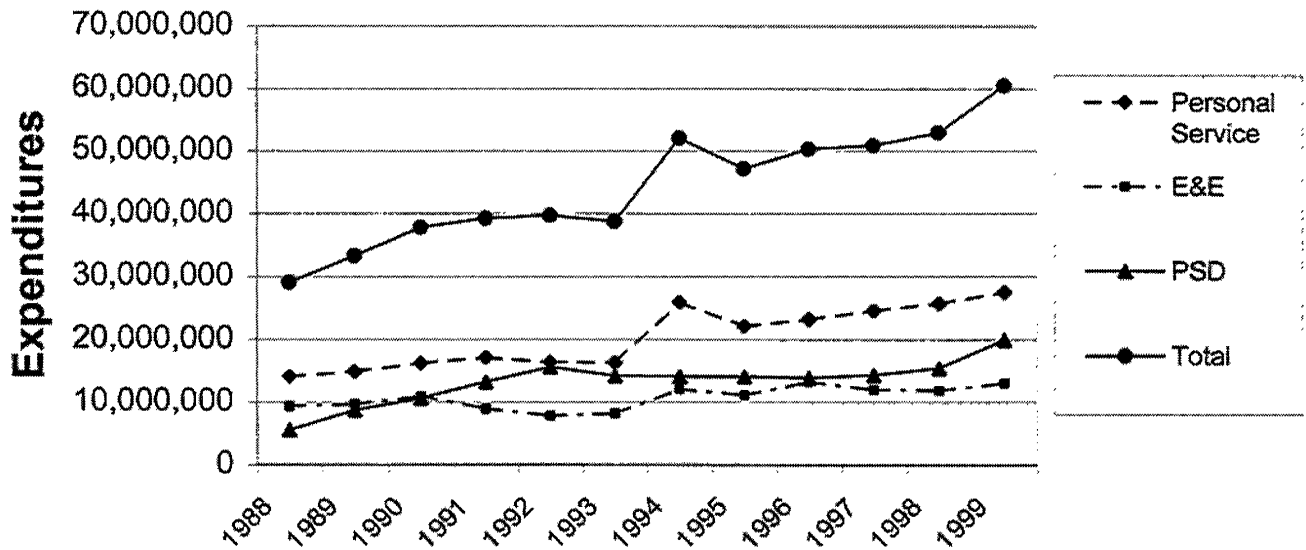
FY 1997 - FY 1998 \$192,087,597 growth or 6.26%

FY 1998 - FY 1999 \$144,782,759 growth or 4.44%

Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures.

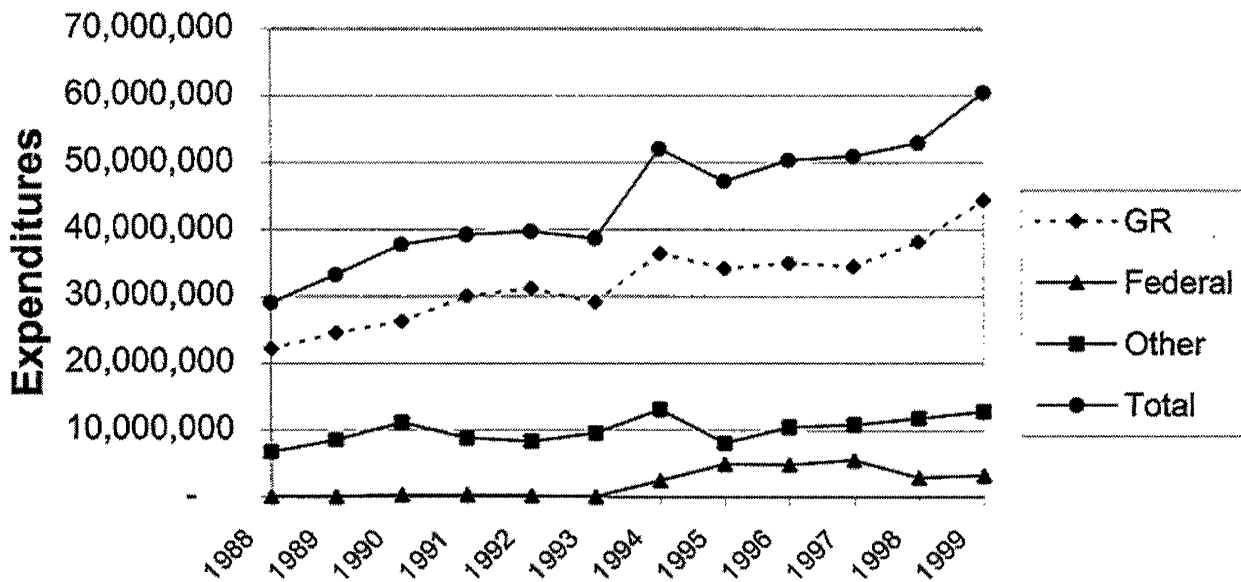
Executive

Category of Spending



Note: Capital Improvements not included since under 5 percent.

Fund Type



Note: Capital Improvements not included since under 5 percent.

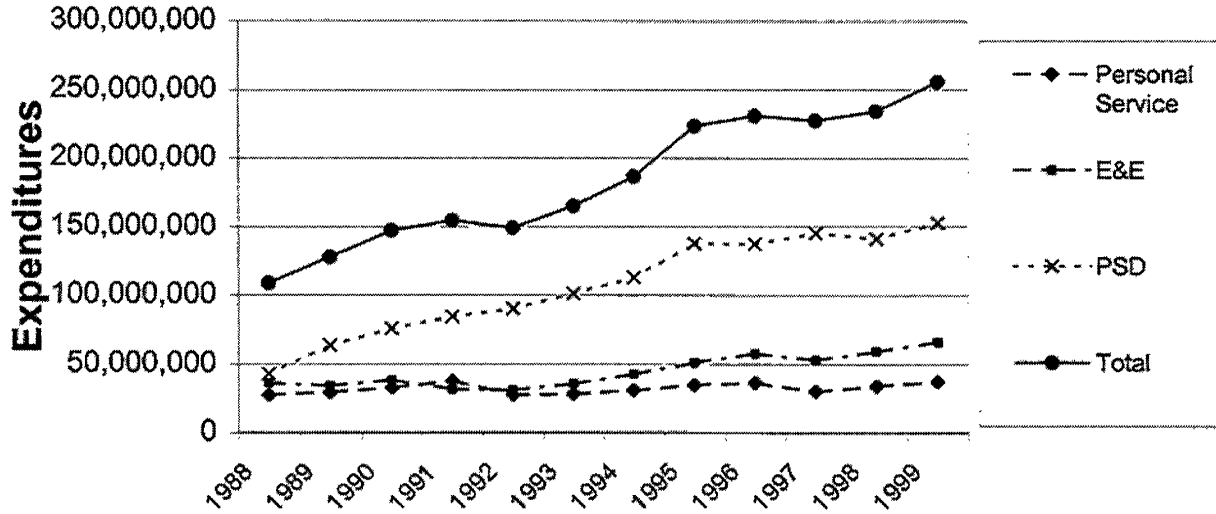
Notes: Executive

FY 1988 - FY 1989	\$ 4,213,859 growth or 14.50%	
	\$4,342,390 GR	Franchise Tax refunds. (Previously in Department of Revenue budget.
FY 1989 - FY 1990	\$ 4,519,231 growth or 13.58%	
	\$1,012,091 GR	Secretary of State - Increased Franchise Tax refunds and \$523,000 for State Manuals.
	\$1,663,346 Other	State Treasurer - Increased claims against Abandoned Property Fund.
FY 1990 - FY 1991	\$ 1,474,828 growth or 3.90%	
FY 1991 - FY 1992	\$ 432,748 growth or 1.10%	
FY 1992 - FY 1993	\$ 988,132 decline or <2.49>%	
FY 1993 - FY 1994	\$13,341,932 growth or 34.47%	
	\$5,859,306 GR	Spending for National Guard due to floods of August 1993.
	<\$4,060,201> GR	No requirement for payments of Missouri Health and Education Facilities Authority Missouri College Savings Bonds.
	\$2,603,905 GR	State Library moved to Secretary of State from Higher Education.
	\$1,794,062 Fed	State Library moved to Secretary of State from Higher Education.
	\$859,987 Other	Increases claims to Treasurer for abandoned property.
	\$1,717,730 GR	Attorney General brought inmate litigation cases "in house".
	\$663,374 Other	Attorney General brought second injury fund cases "in house".
	\$2,000,000 Other	Transfer of funds to the Board of Trustees of the Prosecutor's Retirement System.
FY 1994 - FY 1995	\$ 4,832,156 decline or<9.28>%	
FY 1995 - FY 1996	\$ 3,143,058 growth or 6.66%	
FY 1996 - FY 1997	\$ 597,713 growth or 1.18%	
FY 1997 - FY 1998	\$ 2,019,313 growth or 3.96%	
FY 1998 - FY 1999	\$ 7,502,309 growth or 14.16%	
	\$2,075,000 GR	Funding of Remote Electronic Access Libraries Program

Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures.

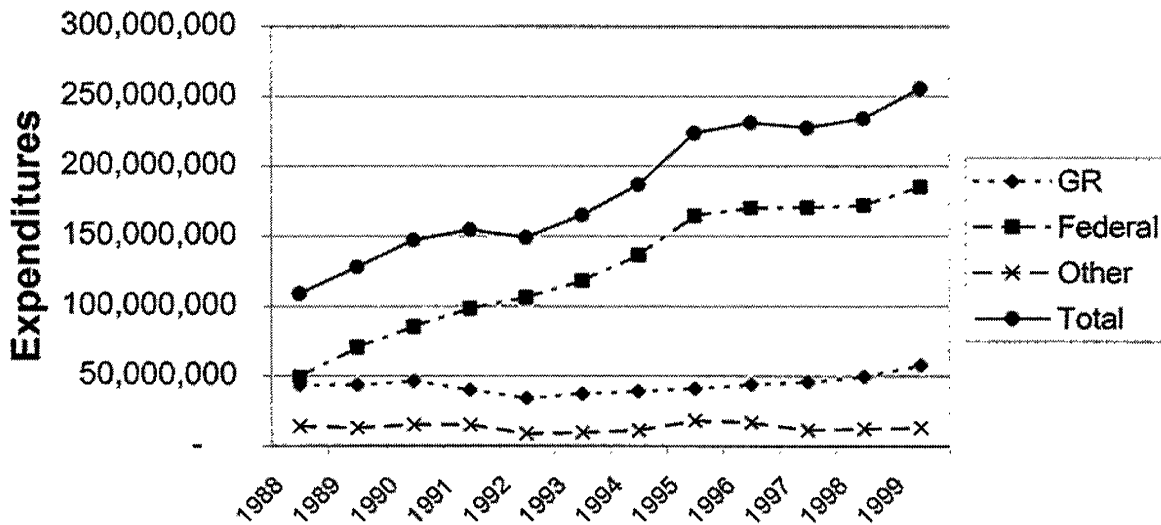
Department of Health

Category of Spending



Note: Capital Improvements not included since under 5 percent.

Fund Type



Note: Capital Improvements not included since under 5 percent.

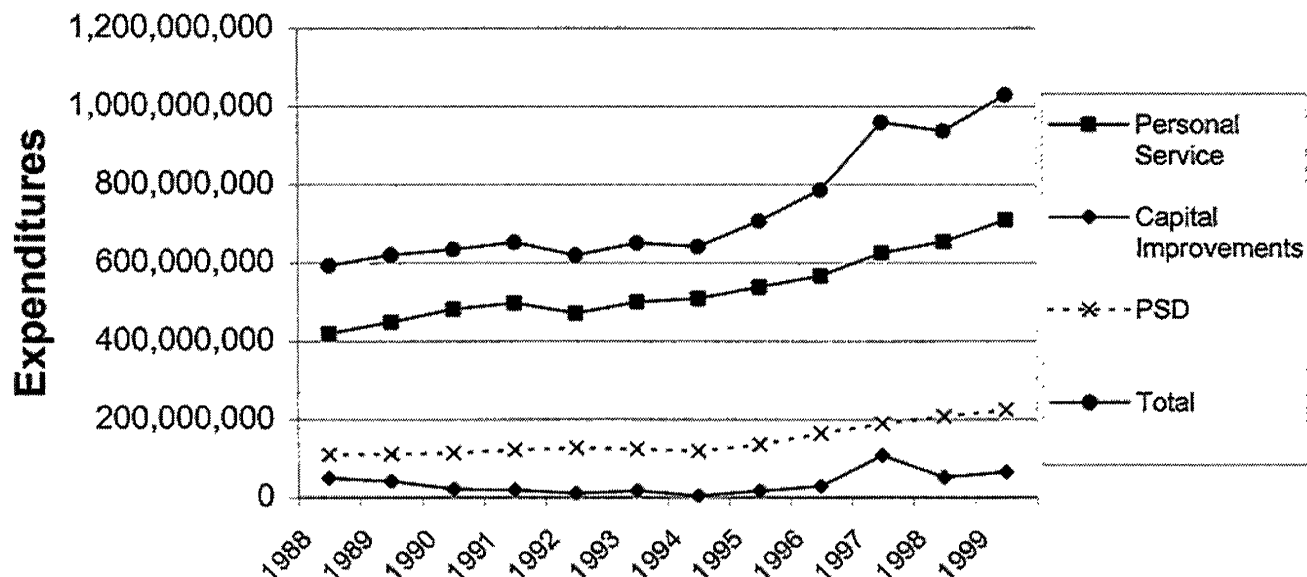
Notes: Department of Health

FY 1988 - FY 1989	\$20,521,562 growth or 19.21%		
	\$10,427,310	FED	WIC Supp. Program Payments increased expenditures - Expanded GR to receive more FED monies to enlarge program.
	\$9,681,704	FED	FED spending increase in Personal Health Services Child Care Food Prgm PS/EE/PSD to administer Child Care Food Program.
	\$1,420,131	GR	Increase in Environmental Health and Epidemiology Service Program Operations and Support E & E for Office expenses for 40 new AIDS staffers.
	\$2,671,043	FED	Increase in Environmental Health and Epidemiology Service Program Operations and Support E & E for Office expenses for 40 new AIDS staffers.
FY 1989 - FY 1990	\$19,317,287 growth or 15.17%		
	\$5,483,838	FED	Increase in Maternal, Child, & Family Health WIC Supplemental Nutrition Program for increase food distribution.
	\$6,069,260	FED	Increase in Maternal, Child, & Family Health WIC Supplemental Nutrition Program for increased reimbursement to day care centers.
FY 1990 - FY 1991	\$ 7,138,691 growth or 4.87%		
FY 1991 - FY 1992	\$ 5,036,410 decline or <3.27>%		
FY 1992 - FY 1993	\$16,160,136 growth or 10.86%		
	\$2,859,467	FED	Increase in the Child Care Food Program in the Division of Maternal, Child, and Families to reimburse child care centers and older adult day care centers for meals and snacks.
	\$6,221,947	FED	Increase in the WIC Program in the Division of Maternal, Child, and Families to provide nutritional services to an additional 5,000 participants.
FY 1993 - FY 1994	\$21,523,532 growth or 13.05%		
	\$1,478,880	FED	New Immunizations and HIV program in the Division of Environmental Health and Epidemiology Services.
	\$1,705,993	FED	New program of Vaccines, immunization infrastructure and contracts to provide services under the Ryan White Program under the Division of Environmental Health and Epidemiology Services.
	\$1,296,326	FED	New program of Family Planning Services within the Division of Maternal, Child and Family Health Care.
	\$8,149,280	FED	Program growth of the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Supplemental Nutrition Program distributions.
	\$2,387,737	FED	Program growth of the Child Care Food Program in the Division of Maternal, Child and Family Health Care.
FY 1994 - FY 1995	\$37,070,579 growth or 19.88%		
	\$2,338,577	FED	Increase in Summer Food Service Program within the Division of Maternal, Child and Family Health Care for activities to improve the quality of child care...under the provisions of the Child Care and Development Block Grant.
	\$14,503,687	FED	Program growth of the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Supplemental Nutrition Program Distributions.
	\$2,713,607	FED	Program growth of the Child Care Food Program in the Division of Maternal, Child and Family Health Care.
	\$1,439,331	FED	Increase program spending in the Division of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion - Programs operations and support.
	\$5,511,718	OTH	Competative grants to school districts to reduce health care costs and increase the delivery of school health services.
	\$6,922,646	FED & GR	83.5 FTE transferred from Department of Social Services and 24 added FTE due to HB 376 of 1993 (Child Care Licensing Act).
FY 1995 - FY 1996	\$ 7,523,157 growth or 3.37%		
FY 1996 - FY 1997	\$3,569,233 decline or <1.54>%		
FY 1997 - FY 1998	\$ 6,699,153 growth or 2.94%		
FY 1998 - FY 1999	\$21,551,515 growth or 9.20%		

Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures

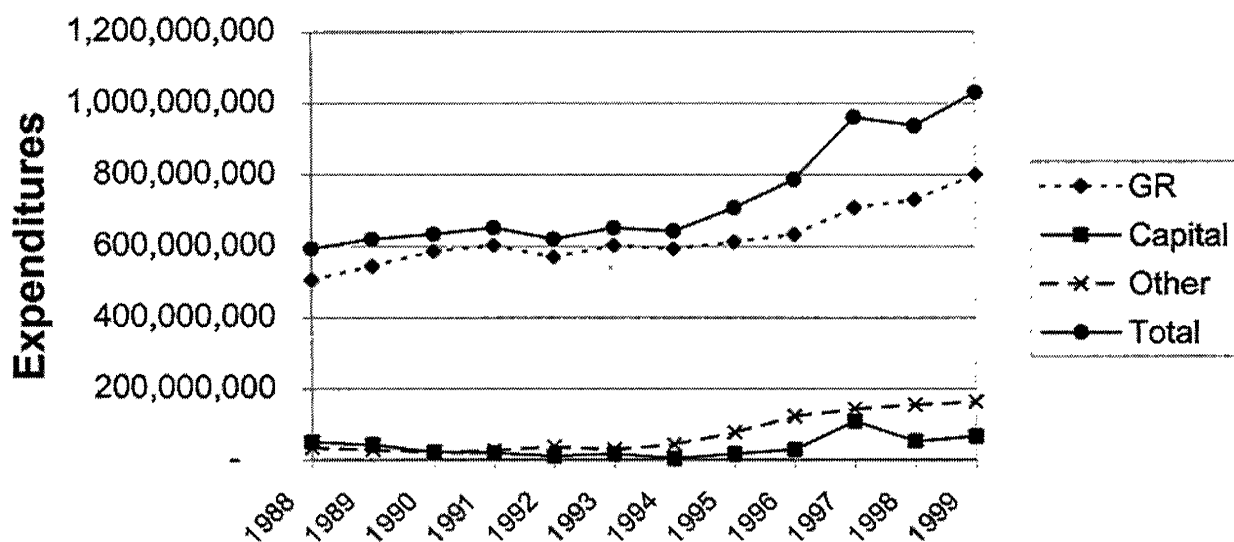
Department of Higher Education

Category of Spending



Note: Expense and Equipment not included since each under 5 percent.

Fund Type



Note: Federal not included since under 5 percent.

Notes: Department of Higher Education

FY 1988 - FY 1989 \$ 34,182,433 growth or 6.28%

FY 1989 - FY 1990 \$ 34,495,630 growth or 5.97%

FY 1990 - FY 1991 \$ 20,872,456 growth or 3.41%

FY 1991 - FY 1992 \$ 23,782,461 decline or <3.75>%

FY 1992 - FY 1993 \$ 24,728,888 growth or 4.06%

FY 1993 - FY 1994 \$ 3,391,918 growth or .53%

FY 1994 - FY 1995 \$ 52,862,236 growth or 8.29%

FY 1995 - FY 1996 \$ 67,008,972 growth or 9.70%

FY 1996 - FY 1997 \$94,108,219 growth or 12.42%

\$14,298,569 GR Distribution to Community Colleges

\$4,849,997 GR New funding to implement SB 101 of 1995 emphasis on vocational training

\$12,941,443 GR Missouri Rehabilitation Center transferred from Department of Health

\$14,405,743 OTH Purchase of defaulted loans, reimbursement to the federal government, and investment of funds

\$2,280,082 OTH Distribution to Community Colleges

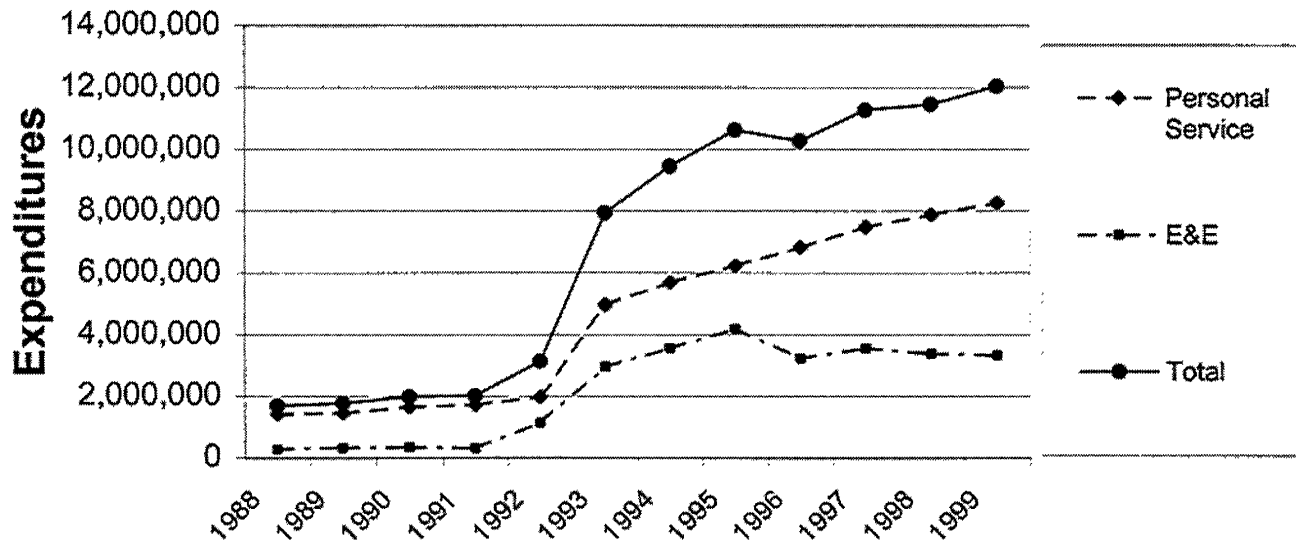
\$6,182,196 OTH Operation of various campus programs

FY 1997 - FY 1998 \$ 33,274,202 growth or 3.19%

FY 1998 - FY 1999 \$ 78,757,754 growth or 8.90%

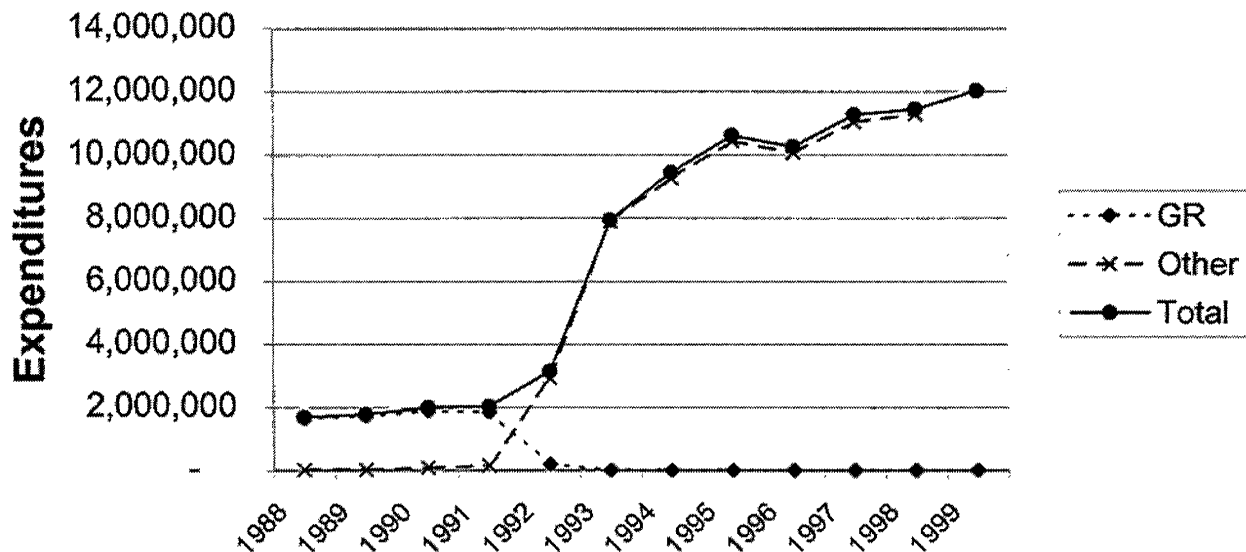
Department of Insurance

Category of Spending



Note: Capital Improvements and Program Specific Distributions are not included since under 5 percent

Fund Type



Note: Federal and Capital not included since under 5 percent.

Notes: Department of Insurance

FY 1988 - FY 1989 \$84,131 growth or 4.97%

FY 1989 - FY 1990 \$214,146 growth or 12.04%

GR Salary increases (pay plan/COLAs)

OTH Added 4.00 FTE to implement HCS SB 430-providing annual education classes

FY 1990 - FY 1991 \$33,285 growth or 1.67%

FY 1991 - FY 1992 \$1,113,206 growth or 54.95%

\$941,884 OTH Additional staff and expenses to upgrade the Division of Insurance to department status including a Consumer Protection Division.

FY 1992 - FY 1993 \$4,806,755 growth or 153.13%

\$4,028,588 OTH Established the Insurance Examiners Fund to receive reimbursements from insurance companies for the cost of examinations.

FY 1993 - FY 1994 \$1,501,403 growth or 18.90%

OTH Added 3 FTE for data processing and \$750,000 for new computer systems,
Added 3 FTE for Division of Consumer Affairs and 2 FTE for administrative secretaries

FY 1994 - FY 1995 \$1,168,554 growth or 12.37%

OTH Implementing SB 251-deregulation of worker's compensation premium rates and HB 709 - regulating multiple employer self-insured health plans

FY 1995 - FY 1996 \$353,453 decline or <3.33>%

FY 1996 - FY 1997 \$1,008,062 growth or 9.82%

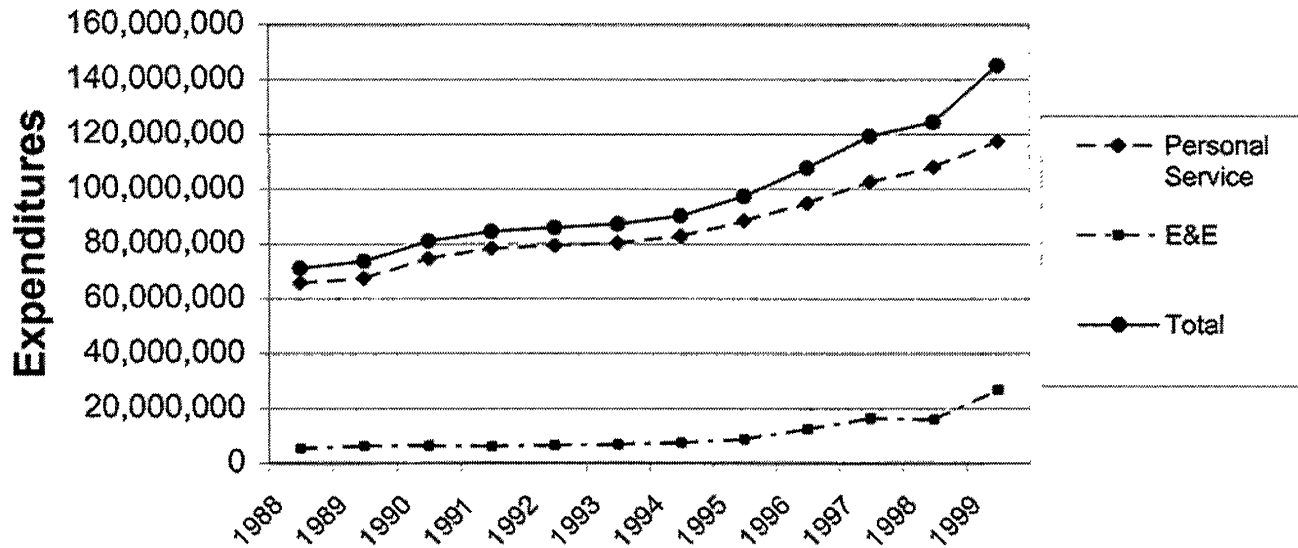
FY 1997 - FY 1998 \$178,359 growth or 1.58%

FY 1998 - FY 1999 \$586,902 growth or 5.13%

Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures.

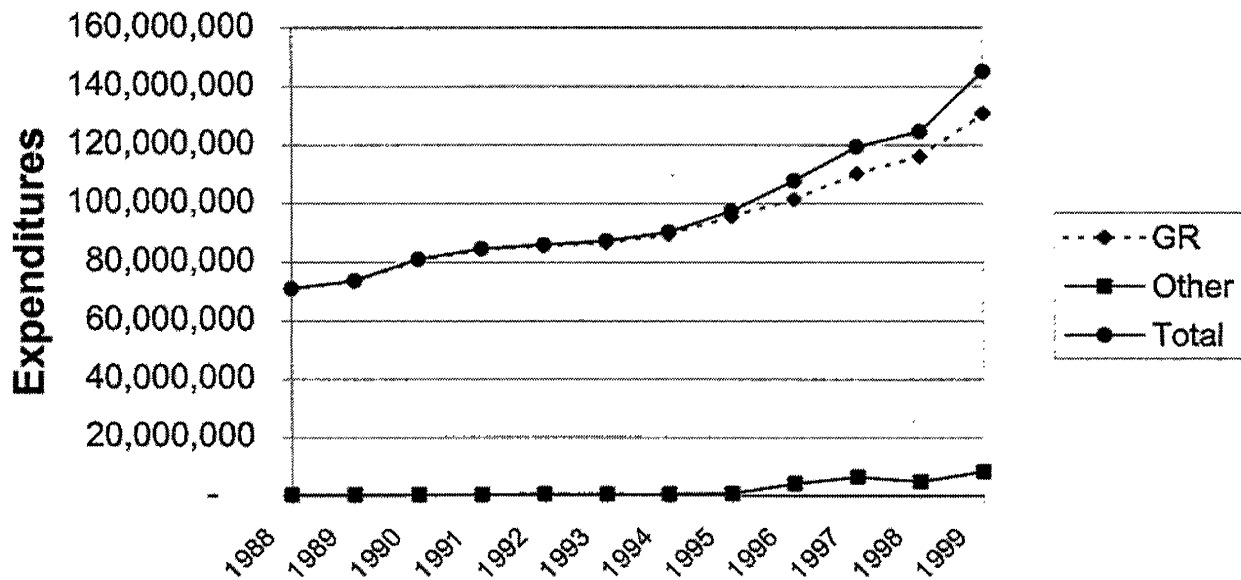
Judicial

Category of Spending



Note: Capital Improvements and Program Specific Distribution not included since under 5 percent.

Fund Type



Note: Federal and Capital Improvements not included since each under 5 percent.

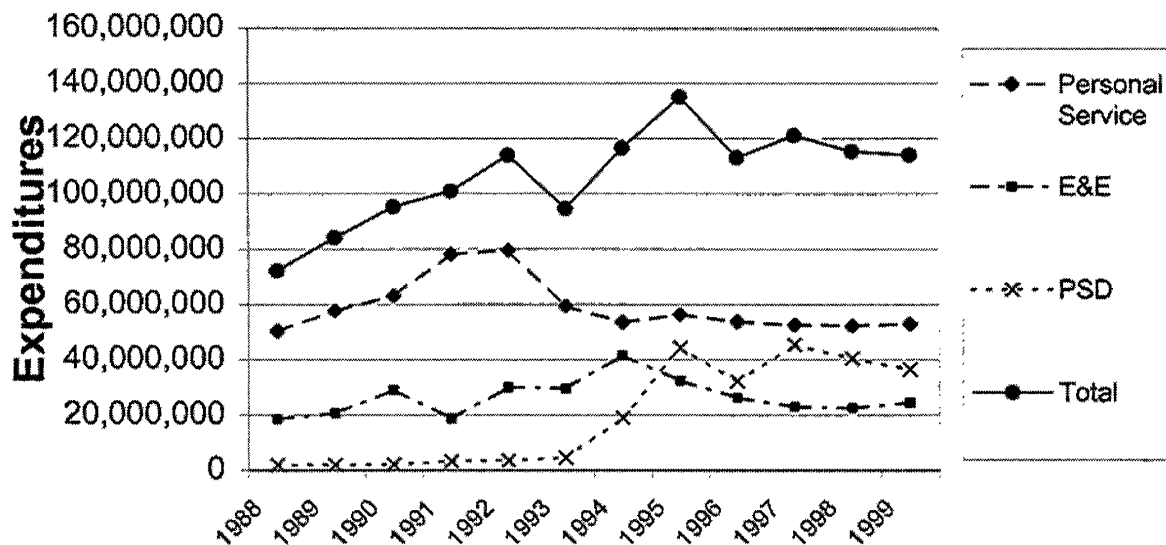
Notes: Judicial

FY 1988 - FY 1989	\$ 2,656,418 growth or 3.74%		
FY 1989 - FY 1990	\$ 7,380,897 growth or 10.01%		
	\$3,736,647	GR	Pay plan and thirty (30) court clerks due to increased child support enforcement
	\$2,547,566	GR	Implementation of regional plan for delivery of State Public Defender services
FY 1990 - FY 1991	\$ 3,499,698 growth or 4.31%		
FY 1991 - FY 1992	\$ 1,341,503 growth or 1.59%		
FY 1992 - FY 1993	\$ 1,318,757 growth or 1.53%		
FY 1993 - FY 1994	\$ 3,029,686 growth or 3.47%		
FY 1994 - FY 1995	\$ 7,093,164 growth or 7.86%		
FY 1995 - FY 1996	\$10,408,048 growth or 10.69%		
	\$2,680,899	Other	Implementation of statewide court automation system.
	\$3,543,837	GR	Pay plan and within grade salary increases.
FY 1996 - FY 1997	\$11,604,816 growth or 10.76%		
	\$1,104,478	GR	Technological upgrades of Public Defender offices.
	\$2,296,694	Other	Implementation of statewide court automation plan.
	\$4,628,717	GR	Pay plan and within grade salary increases.
FY 1997 - FY 1998	\$ 5,114,851 growth or 4.28%		
FY 1998 - FY 1999	\$20,612,149 growth or 16.55%		
	\$6,016,062	GR	Implementation of statewide court automation system.

Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures.

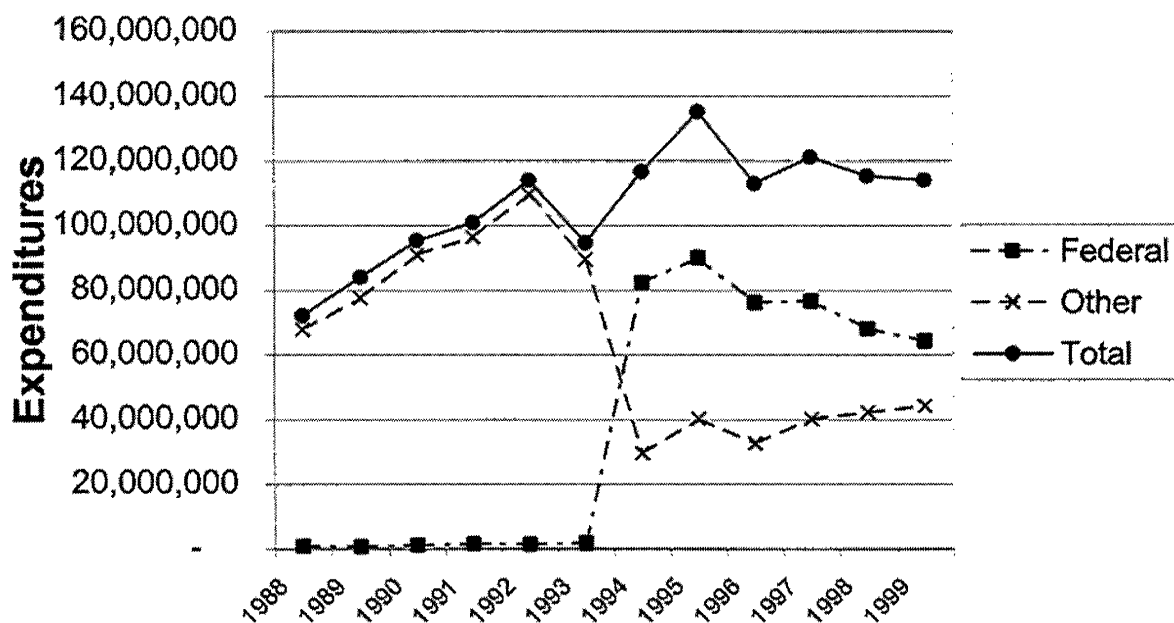
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

Category of Spending



Note: Capital Improvements not included since under 5 percent

Fund Type



Note: General Revenue and Capital not included since under 5 percent

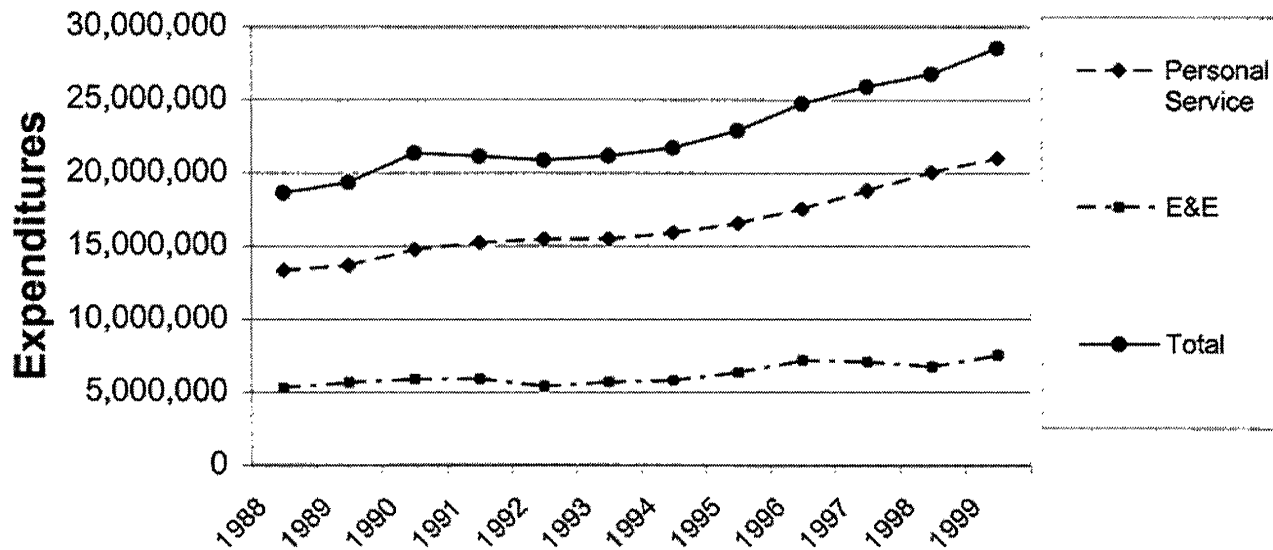
Notes: Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

FY 1988 - FY 1989	\$ 9,598,880 growth or 13.57%		
	\$6,587,777	OTH	Increase in the Div. Of Worker's Compensation - Second Injury Fund - Special Claims.
FY 1989 - FY 1990	\$13,913,344 growth or 17.32%		
	\$2,954,076	OTH	Increase in the Div. Of Worker's Compensation - Second Injury Fund - Special Claims.
	\$4,209,308	OTH	Increase in the programs under the Job Training Partnership Act.
FY 1990 - FY 1991	\$ 5,707,687 growth or 6.06%		
FY 1991 - FY 1992	\$ 13,068,112 growth or 13.08%		
	\$3,311,501	OTH	Initial spending for a PSD in the Unemployment Compensation Administration Fund within the Division of Employment Security.
	\$2,473,574	OTH	Increase in E&E in the Unemployment Compensation Administration Fund within the Division of Employment Security.
	\$5,377,757	OTH	Increase in the programs under the Job Training Partnership Act.
FY 1992 - FY 1993	\$ 19,725,164 decline or <17.45>%		
	-\$21,985,813	OTH	Decline in the Workers' Compensation - Second Injury Fund from cases being brought from outside attorneys to the Attorney General's Office.
FY 1993 - FY 1994	\$ 20,796,098 growth or 22.29%		
	\$1,171,465	GR	Increased spending within the Office of the Director - the Computer Center budget no longer a separate item.
	\$6,191,520	OTH	Spending on special programs to alleviate effects of floods in Summer of 1993. Programs authorized and funded by the U.S. Department of Labor.
	\$1,537,328	OTH	Program growth within the Unemployment Compensation Administration Fund for trade adjustment assistance program to provide retraining.
	\$2,385,218	OTH	Increased spending for the Unemployment Compensation Administration Fund for programs authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act.
	\$5,008,082	OTH	Increased appropriation request within the Special Employment Security Fund for program specific purposes.
FY 1994 - FY 1995	\$ 18,993,306 growth or 16.65%		
	\$10,811,036	FF	Spending on special programs to alleviate effects of floods in Summer of 1993. Programs authorized and funded by the U.S. Department of Labor (full year vs. partial year).
	\$5,299,865	OTH	Increased number of cases cleared from the Second Injury Fund - Special Claims.
FY 1995 - FY 1996	\$ 20,902,544 decline or <15.71>%		
	-\$16,134,019	FF	Decline in the Unemployment Compensation Admin. Fund partially as a result of SB 251 (1993) which brought reform to the workers' comp. system.
	-\$5,000,000	OTH	Loans for start-up capitalization of the Missouri Employees Mutual Insurance Co. in FY 1995.
	-\$4,278,569	OTH	1995 repayment to the federal government of advanced funds for the insolvent Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund in 1994.
FY 1996 - FY 1997	\$ 8,720,872 growth or 7.77%		
FY 1997 - FY 1998	\$ 5,801,261 decline or <4.80>%		
FY 1998 - FY 1999	\$ 1,216,507 decline or <1.06>%		

Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures.

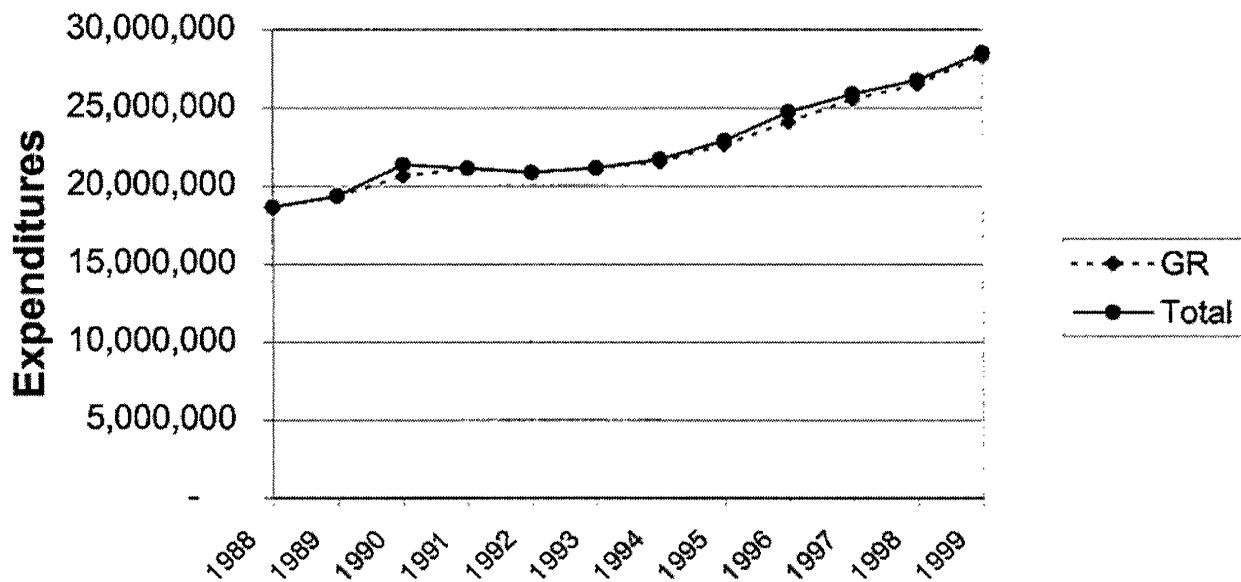
Legislature

Category of Spending



Note: Capital Improvements and Program Specific Distribution not included since under 5 percent.

Fund Type



Note: Federal, Capital Improvements and Other not included since each under 5 percent.

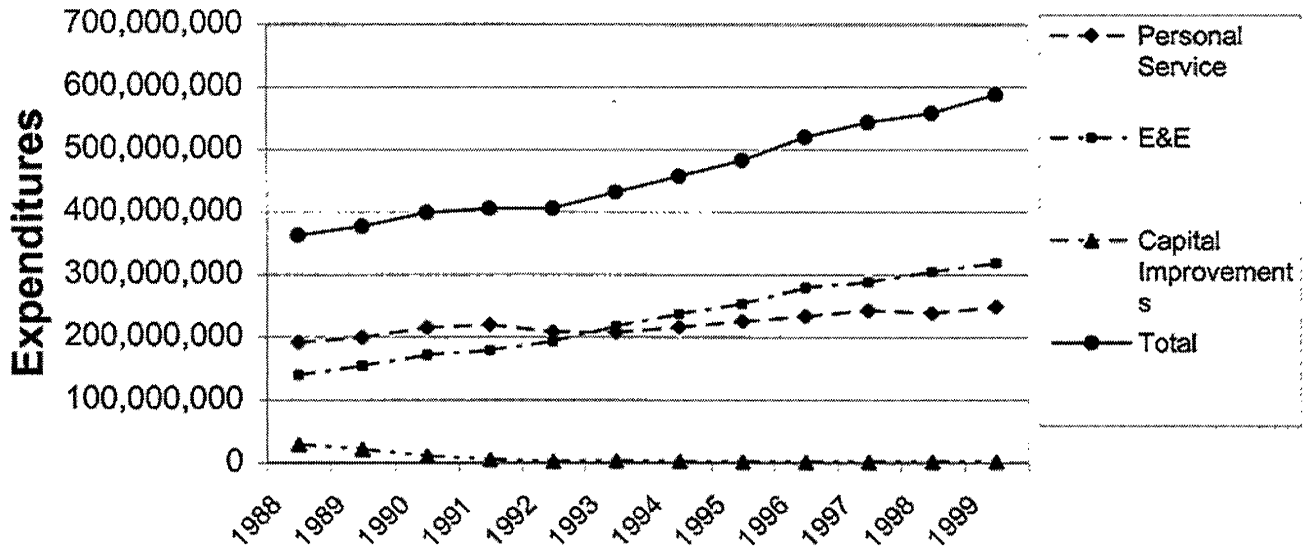
Notes: Legislature

FY 1988 - FY 1989	\$ 726,282 growth or 3.90%
FY 1989 - FY 1990	\$ 1,285,673 growth or 6.64%
FY 1990 - FY 1991	\$ 478,237 growth or 2.32%
FY 1991 - FY 1992	\$ 256,628 decline or <1.21>%
FY 1992 - FY 1993	\$ 288,368 growth or 1.38%
FY 1993 - FY 1994	\$ 542,755 growth or 2.56%
FY 1994 - FY 1995	\$ 1,192,180 growth or 5.49%
FY 1995 - FY 1996	\$ 1,844,960 growth or 8.06%
FY 1996 - FY 1997	\$ 1,147,829 growth or 4.64%
FY 1997 - FY 1998	\$ 889,023 growth or 3.43%
FY 1998 - FY 1999	\$ 1,744,999 growth or 6.52%

Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures.

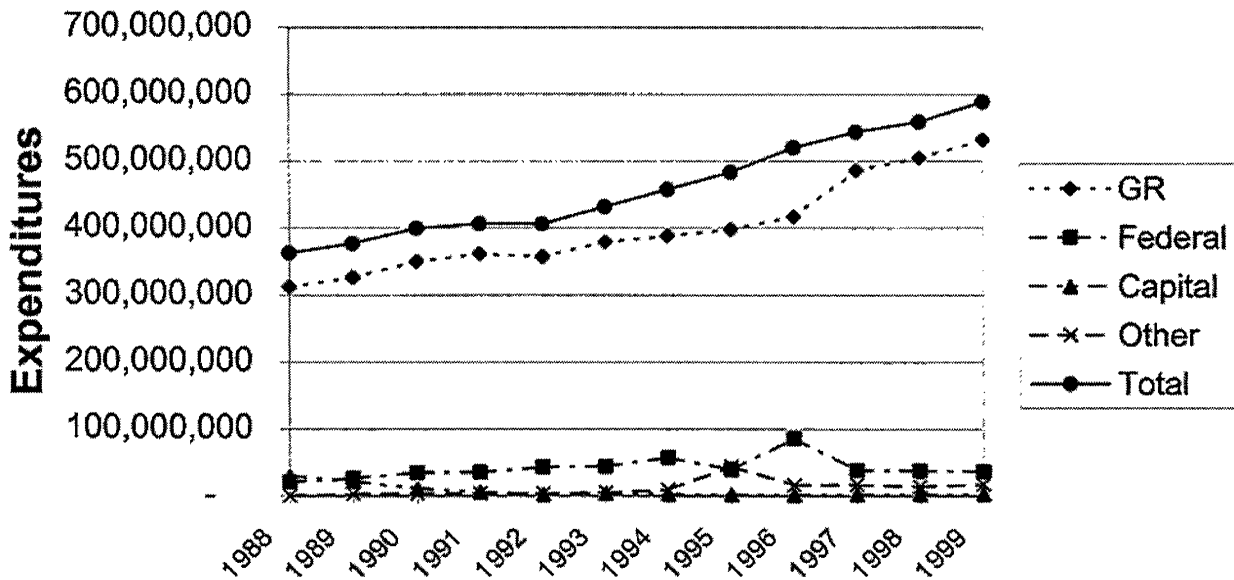
Department of Mental Health

Category of Spending



Note: Program Specific Distributions not included since under 5 percent.

Fund Type



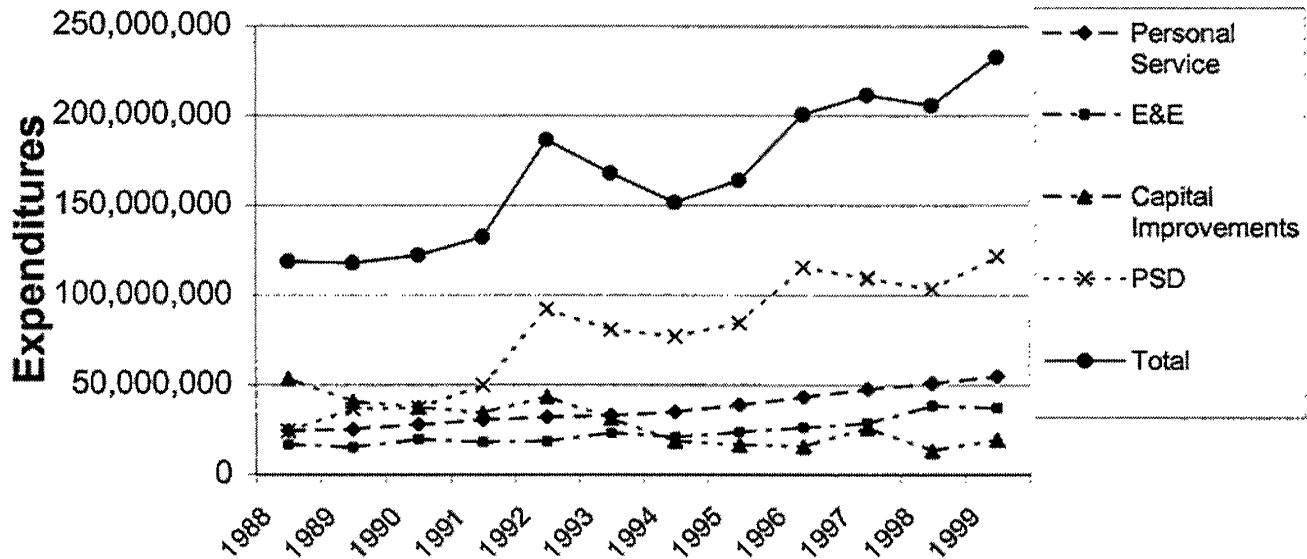
Notes: Missouri Department of Mental Health

FY 1988 - FY 1989	\$21,803,508 growth or 6.54%
FY 1989 - FY 1990	\$33,144,371 growth or 9.33%
FY 1990 - FY 1991	\$12,118,060 growth or 3.12%
FY 1991 - FY 1992	\$2,931,541 growth or 0.73%
FY 1992 - FY 1993	\$24,795,694 growth or 6.15%
FY 1993 - FY 1994	\$26,412,280 growth or 6.17%
FY 1994 - FY 1995	\$26,556,372 growth or 5.84%
FY 1995 - FY 1996	\$37,888,661 growth or 7.88%
FY 1996 - FY 1997	\$22,543,737 growth or 4.34%
FY 1997 - FY 1998	\$14,983,742 growth or 2.77%
FY 1998 - FY 1999	\$29,421,915 growth or 5.29%

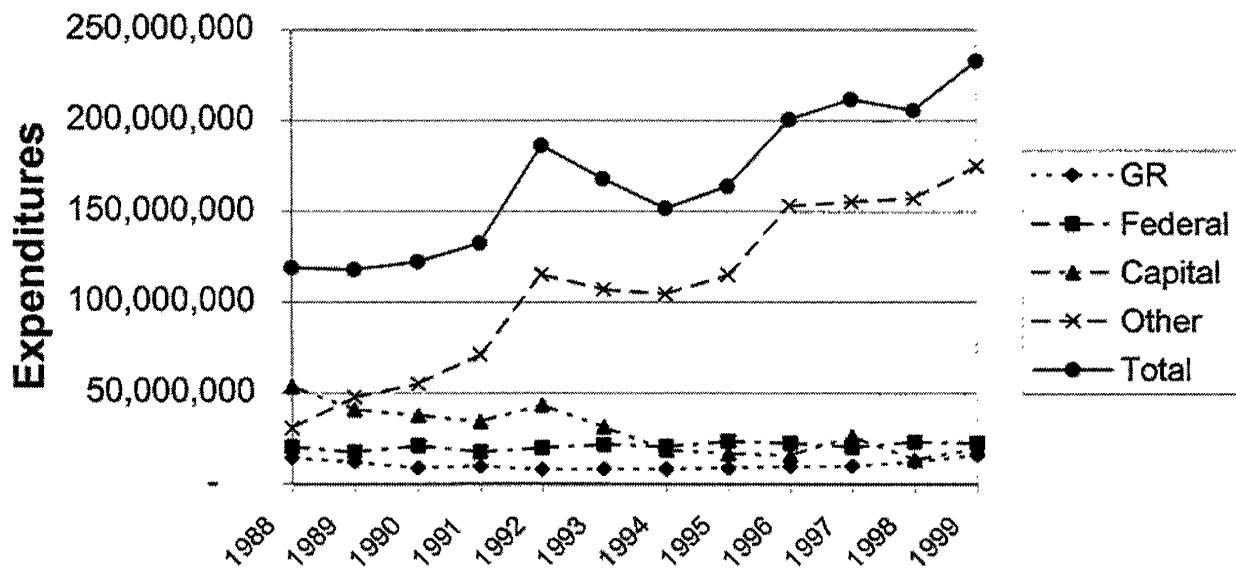
Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures.

Department of Natural Resources

Category of Spending



Fund Type



Notes: Department of Natural Resources

FY 1986 - FY 1989 \$11,771,240 growth or 18.02%
 \$6,446,790 OTH Soil and Water Conservation Program-Cost Share Grant; Transfer from GR to Park Sales Tax Fund, added permanent and part-time staff.

FY 1989 - FY 1990 \$7,588,283 growth or 9.84%

FY 1990 - FY 1991 \$ 13,476,587 growth or 15.92%
 \$10,167,404 OTH Soil and Water Conservation Cost-Share Grants; Transfer from GR to Park Sales Tax Fund, added permanent and part-time staff.

FY 1991 - FY 1992 \$ 44,792,698 growth or 45.64%
 \$35,767,023 OTH Loans increased in FY 1992 over FY 1991. Loans for wastewater treatment facilities.

FY 1992 - FY 1993 \$6,147,178 decline or <4.30>%

FY 1993 - FY 1994 \$3,699,471 decline or <2.70>%

FY 1994 - FY 1995 \$14,235,196 growth or 10.70%
 \$528,838 GR Added staff for various purposes.
 \$1,429,354 FED New Field Operations unit and increase in grants.
 \$9,970,913 OTH Unspent monies reappropriated to FY 1995.

FY 1995 - FY 1996 \$ 37,667,248 growth or 25.57%
 \$29,947,030 OTH Loans increased in FY 1996 over FY 1995. Loans for wastewater treatment facilities...

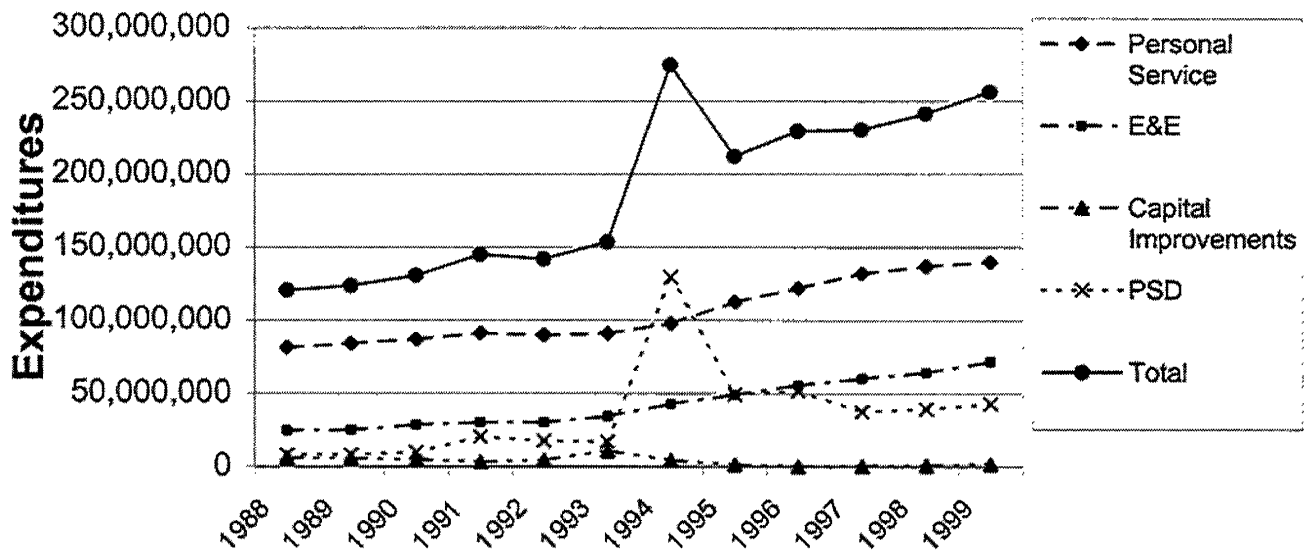
FY 1996 - FY 1997 \$592,798 growth or 0.32%

FY 1997 - FY 1998 \$ 6,892,718 growth or 3.71%

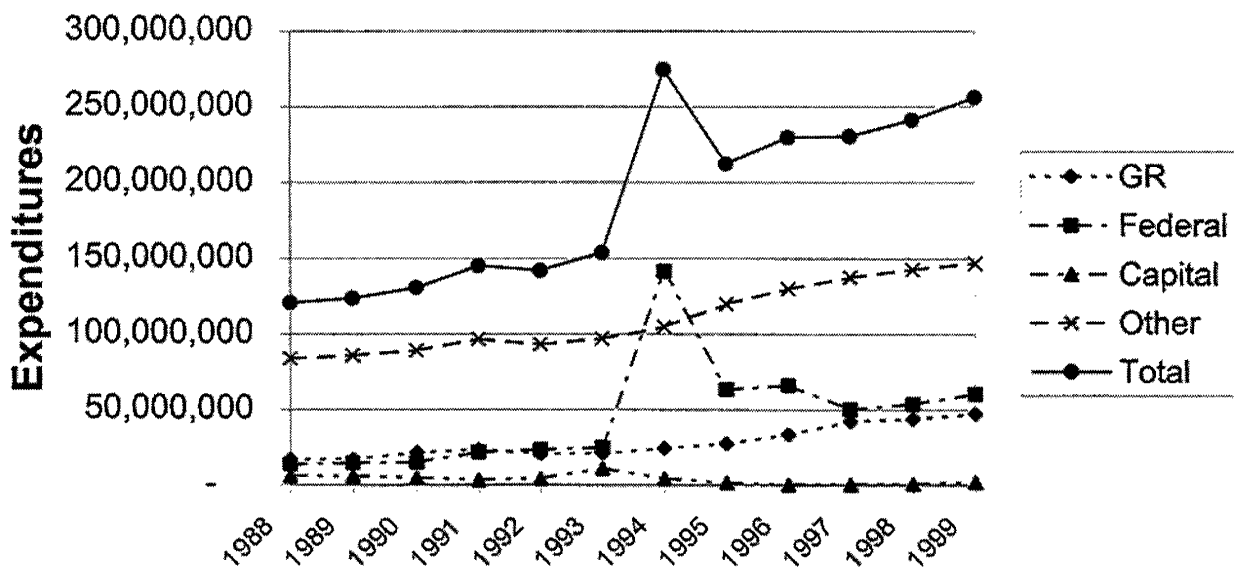
FY 1998 - FY 1999 \$21,086,855 growth or 10.96%
 \$2,442,710 GR Increase costs for administration of state parks.
 \$970,000 GR Increase costs to implement weatherization component of SB 263 (1997).
 \$18,277,938 OTH Loans increased in FY 1999 over FY 1998. Loans for wastewater treatment facilities.

Department of Public Safety

Category of Spending



Fund Type



Notes: Department of Public Safety

FY 1988 - FY 1989 \$3,121,383 growth or 2.72%

FY 1989 - FY 1990 \$8,107,789 growth or 6.89%

FY 1990 - FY 1991 \$15,774,948 growth or 12.54%

\$4,081,068 FED Missouri Disaster Fund

\$5,156,861 FED Narcotics control assistance program expanded.

FY 1991 - FY 1992 \$3,913,123 **decline** or <2.76>%

FY 1992 - FY 1993 \$5,001,584 growth or 3.63%

FY 1993 - FY 1994 \$127,662,844 growth or 89.47%

\$116,173,337 FED Federal grants and state matching funds to pay for damages due to floods of Summer of 1993

FY 1994 - FY 1995 \$59,567,463 **decline** or <22.03>%

-\$75,430,619 FED Less federal funds available or needed for projects related to mitigating damages from flood of summer of 1993

FY 1995 - FY 1996 \$18,718,606 growth or 8.88%

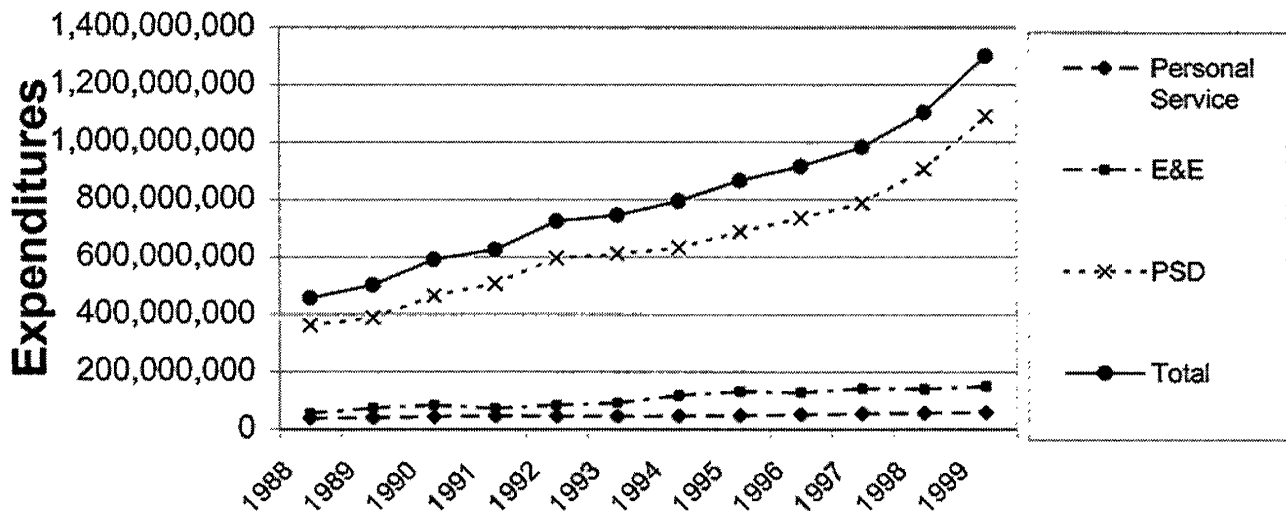
FY 1996 - FY 1997 \$484,791 growth or 0.21%

FY 1997 - FY 1998 \$10,595,729 growth or 4.61%

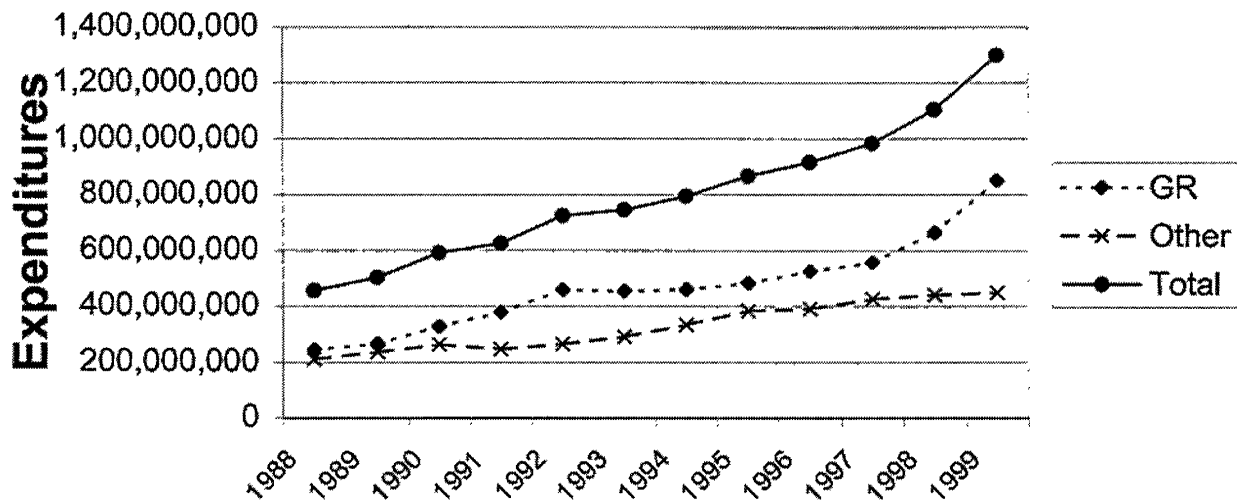
FY 1998 - FY 1999 \$13,870,173 growth or 5.77%

Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures.

Department of Revenue



Department of Revenue



Missouri Department of Revenue

FY 1988 - FY 1989 \$46,507,818 growth or 10.19%

\$16,136,649	GR	Tax refunds of over/erroneous payment.
\$3,654,768	OTH	Refund of Motor Fuel Taxes. Highway Department Fund
\$2,871,100	OTH	Distribution to Cities, depends on actual motor fuel sales. Motor Fuel Tax Fund
\$1,914,067	OTH	Receipts from gasoline taxes, depends on gasoline sales. County Aid Road Trust Fund

FY 1989 - FY 1990 \$88,578,360 growth or 17.62%

\$60,913,567	GR	Tax refunds of over/erroneous payment.
\$9,008,839	OTH	Refund of Motor Fuel Taxes. Highway Department Fund
\$7,774,887	OTH	State Lottery Commission payment of prizes, dependant on sales. Lottery Enterprise Fund
\$1,832,208	OTH	Refund of Worker's Compensation Taxes. Worker's Compensation Fund

FY 1990 - FY 1991 \$33,963,372 growth or 5.74%

FY 1991 - FY 1992 \$98,840,672 growth or 15.80%

\$79,762,955	GR	Tax refunds of over/erroneous payment.
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FY 1992 - FY 1993 \$21,423,083 growth or 2.96%

FY 1993 - FY 1994 \$49,057,378 growth or 6.58%

FY 1994 - FY 1995 \$72,669,655 growth or 9.14%

FY 1995 - FY 1996 \$49,321,436 growth or 5.69%

FY 1996 - FY 1997 \$67,157,733 growth or 7.33%

FY 1997 - FY 1998 \$120,834,301 growth or 12.28%

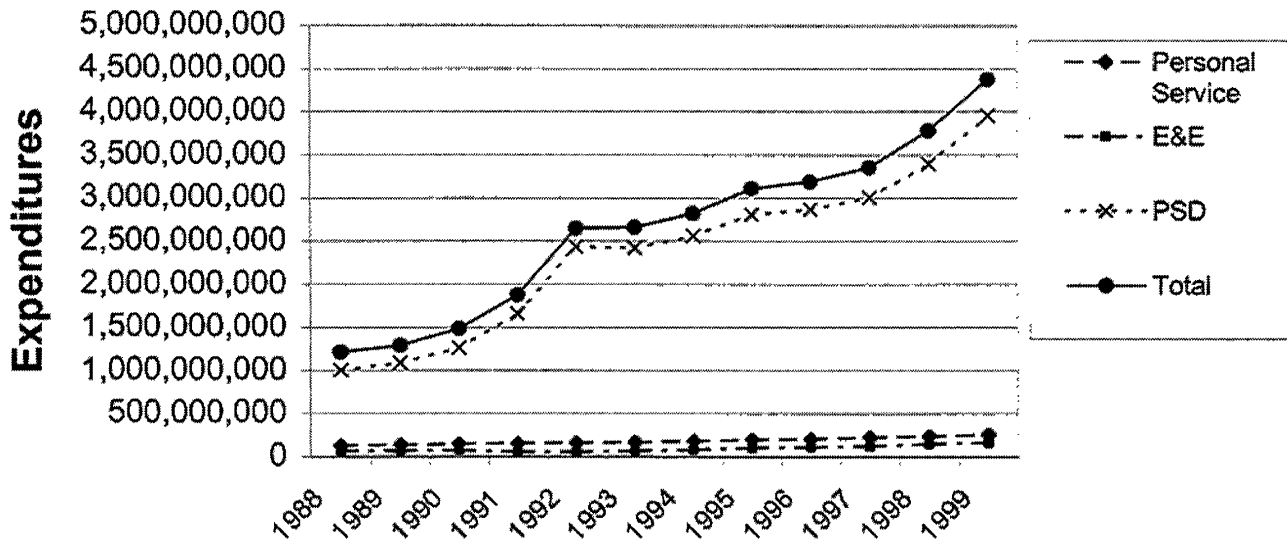
\$105,045,185	GR	Tax refunds of over/erroneous payment.
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FY 1998 - FY 1999 \$194,568,682 growth or 17.61%

\$182,273,700	GR	Tax refunds of over/erroneous payment.
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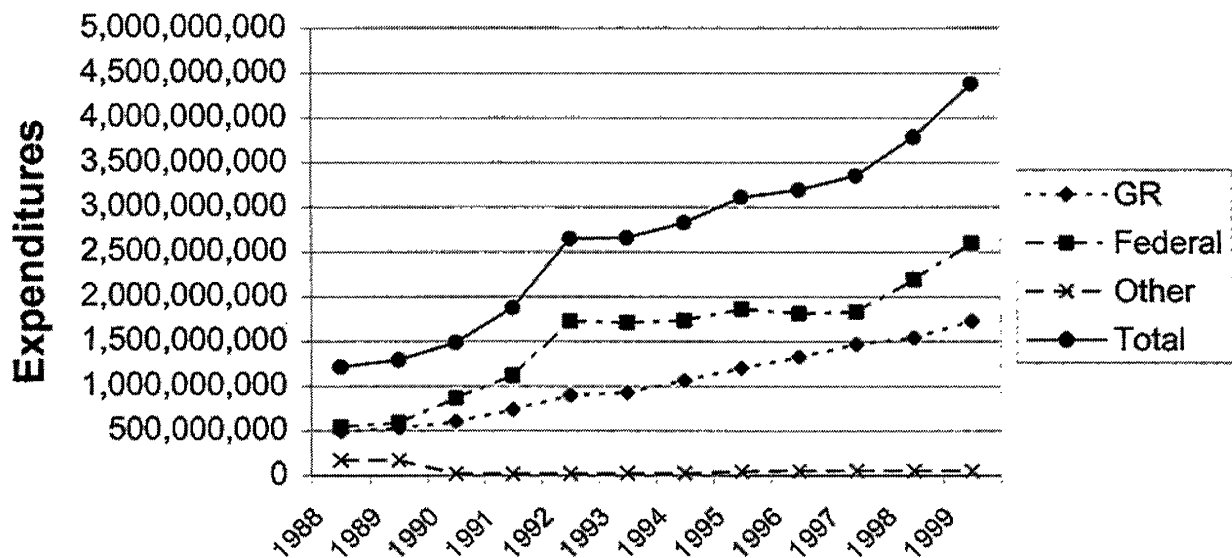
Department of Social Services

Category of Spending



Note: Capital improvements not included since under 5 percent.

Fund Type



Note: Capital not included since under 5 percent.

Notes: Department of Social Services

FY 1988 - FY 1989 \$84,850,052 growth or 7.02%

FY 1989 - FY 1990 \$193,358,848 growth or 14.85%

\$46,991,779	FED	Hospital Care Title XIX, rate increase, new eligibles for Medicare Catastrophic Care Act, hospital care for disabled children (ages 5-17).
\$35,015,197	GR	Hospital Care Title XIX, rate increase, new eligibles for Medicare Catastrophic Care Act, hospital care for disabled children (ages 5-17).
\$13,193,271	FED	Skilled Nursing Care Title XIX, additional beds, inflationary increase, new Medicaid eligibles for Medicare Catastrophic Care Act.
\$7,673,728	FED	Community placement of Mentally ill not in state operated facilities, expanded MRDD waiver program clients by 822, and additional beds.
\$7,510,789	GR	Care in Skilled Nursing Facilities.
\$5,378,269	GR	Medical Benefits for Recipients, state medical program.
\$5,371,460	FED	Aid to Families w/ dependent children (AFDC), 3% inflation grant increase.
\$4,496,730	GR	Physician Services Title XIX.
\$3,268,973	GR	Aid to Families w/ dependent children (AFDC), 3% inflation grant increase.
\$2,340,805	OTH	Personal Funds of custody children.
\$1,293,471	OTH	Added 49 FTE to increase AFDC child support collections.

FY 1990 - FY 1991 \$386,980,651 growth or 26.03%

\$134,581,580	FED	Division of Medical Services, supplemental, hospital care under Title XIX.
\$51,441,559	GR	Division of Medical Services, supplemental, hospital care under Title XIX.
\$38,504,866	FED	Skilled Nursing Facilities Title XIX, additional eligibles for Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act, rate increase for increase in Federal Minimum Wage, reimburse Intermediate Care Facilities for 24-hour nursing care, and 1% increases.
\$38,416,324	FED	Division of Medical Services, supplemental, medical assistance programs under Title XIX.
\$23,865,750	GR	Skilled Nursing Facilities Title XIX, additional eligibles for Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act, rate increase for increase in Federal Minimum Wage, reimburse Intermediate Care Facilities for 24-hour nursing care, and 1% increases.
\$17,896,718	GR	Supplementing appropriation for medical assistance programs under Title XIX.
\$16,283,558	GR	Division of Medical Services, Medicaid Services for patients of the Department of Mental Health, under Title XIX.
\$14,000,187	FED	Division of Medical Services, Physician Services, greater utilization, AIDS waiver, and rate and fee increases.
\$11,758,463	FED	Aid to Families w/ dependent children (AFDC), 1% grant increase.
\$9,279,866	GR	Aid to Families w/ dependent children (AFDC), 1% grant increase.
\$7,739,888	GR	Division of Medical Services, Physician Services, under Title XIX.
\$6,585,820	FED	Division of Medical Services, Medicaid Services for patients of the Department of Mental Health, under Title XIX.
\$4,655,275	FED	Residential Placement and Therapeutic, Social Services Block Grant funds transferred from Department of Mental Health.
\$3,163,387	FED	Day Care Services for Income Maintenance, full year of transitional child care slots for non-AFDC families, transitional child care for families who raise incomes and leave public assistance.

FY 1991 - FY 1992 \$773,302,586 growth or 41.27%

\$361,057,509	FED	Division of Medical Services, Expanded programs and expenditures within Title XIX.
\$184,694,869	FED	Division of Medical Services, medical assistance programs under Title XIX.
\$7,396,733	FED	Division of Medical Services, early periodic screening, diagnostic and treatment services under Title XIX.
\$5,000,000	FED	Division of Medical Services, pharmacist services including professional fees for pharmacists of \$4.09, under Title XIX.
\$78,699,206	GR	Division of Medical Services, hospital care under Title XIX.
\$63,808,373	GR	Division of Medical Services, medical assistance programs under Title XIX or state medical program.
\$4,700,000	GR	Division of Medical Services, early periodic screening, diagnostic and treatment services under Title XIX.
\$10,553,553	FED	Division of Family Services, Aid to Families w/ dependent children.
\$11,057,140	FED	Division of Family Services, day care services.

Notes: Department of Social Services

FY 1992 - FY 1993 \$10,727,075 growth of 0.41%

FY 1993 - FY 1994 \$165,117,697 growth of 6.21%

FY 1994 - FY 1995 \$286,034,403 growth of 10.13%

\$113,213,108	GR	Division of Medical Services, Title XIX programs.
\$99,648,332	FED	Division of Medical Services, Title XIX programs.
\$14,204,094	OTH	Division of Medical Services, Title XIX and state medical programs.
\$8,251,551	FED	Division of Data Processing, E&E, Family Assistance Management Information System (FAMIS) spending.
\$5,701,367	FED	Division of Youth Services, Residential Services, expanded day treatment programs staff.
\$4,845,658	FED	Division of Family Services, administering FUTURES and Parent's Fair Share programs.
\$4,188,761	FED	Division of Family Services, services for JOBS program participants.
\$3,601,557	GR	Division of Family Services, services for JOBS program participants.
\$2,898,044	GR	Division of Family Services, administering FUTURES and Parent's Fair Share programs.
\$2,404,285	GR	Division of Family Services, Children's Services, Residential placements and therapeutic treatment services.
\$2,337,453	GR	Division of Youth Services, Residential Services, expanded day treatment programs staff.
\$2,316,691	OTH	Division of Child Support Enforcement, reimbursement to federal government of AFDC
\$1,954,008	GR	Division of Family Services, children's Services, foster care payments, increased monthly subsidy.
\$1,647,728	FED	Division of Child Support Enforcement, added 160 FTE to reduce caseloads.
\$1,414,765	FED	Division of Family Services, Children Services, foster care payments, increased monthly subsidy.

FY 1995 - FY 1996 \$79,232,212 growth of 2.55%

FY 1996 - FY 1997 \$163,311,898 growth of 5.12%

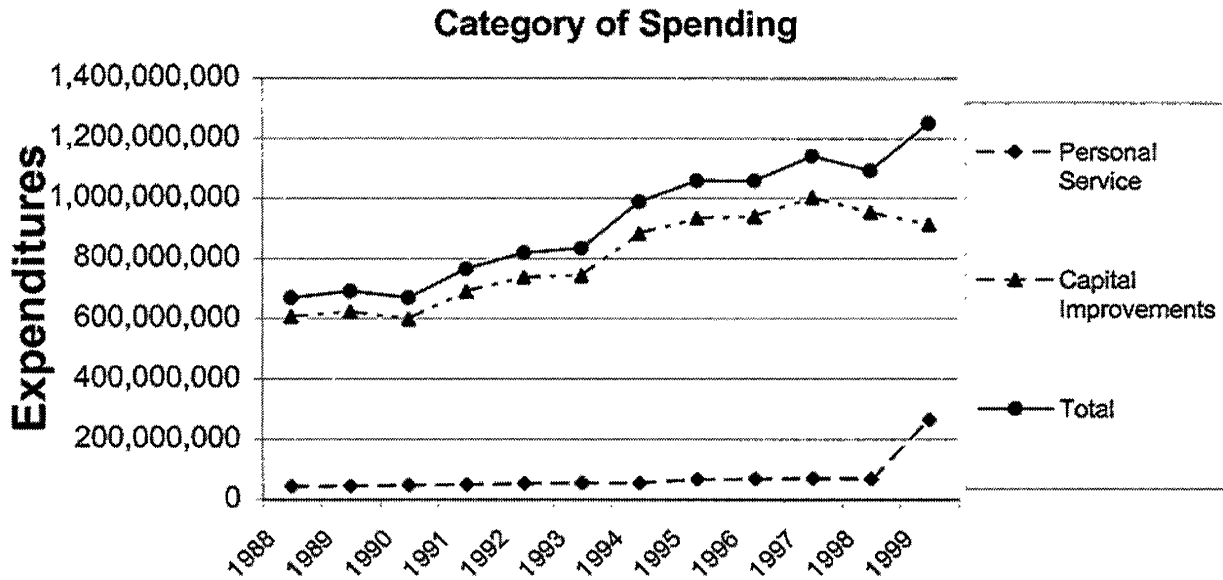
FY 1997 - FY 1998 \$429,979,934 growth of 12.83%

\$212,979,787	FED	Division of Family Services, settlement of food benefit transactions.
\$120,198,453	FED	Division of Medical Services, Title XIX programs.

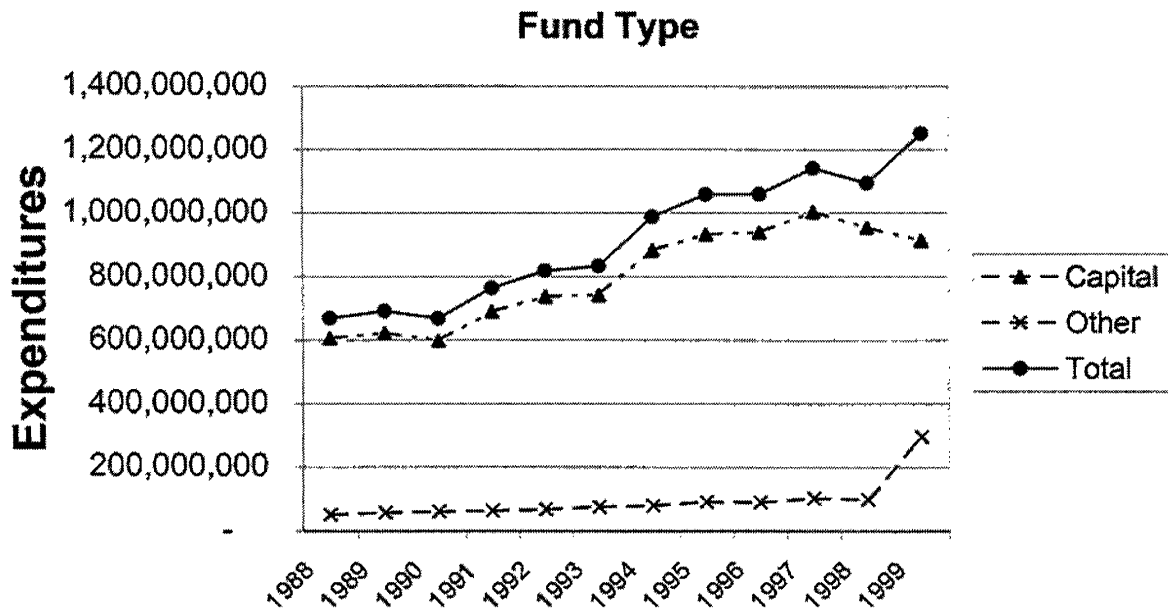
FY 1998 - FY 1999 \$594,953,511 growth of 15.73%

\$181,996,702	GR	Title XIX expenditures.
\$410,538,621	FED	Title XIX expenditures.

Department of Transportation



Note: Expense and Equipment and Program Specific Distribution are not included since under 5 percent.



Note: General Revenue and Federal are not included since under 5 percent.

Notes: Missouri Department of Transportation

FY 1988 - FY 1989	\$ 5,269,176	growth or 8.42%	
FY 1989 - FY 1990	\$ 2,444,926	growth or 3.60%	
FY 1990 - FY 1991	\$ 4,243,149	growth or 6.03%	
FY 1991 - FY 1992	\$ 6,016,673	growth or 6.07%	
FY 1992 - FY 1993	\$ 9,507,747	growth or 11.80%	
	\$7,328,020	OTH	Increase in the Highway Employee Fringe Benefits for increased retirement system contributions
FY 1993 - FY 1994	\$ 14,663,414	growth or 16.30%	
	\$3,253,966	OTH	Increase in the Highway Employee Fringe Benefits
	\$1,977,481	FED	Increased Federal Funds available for the Transit Program - Grants under Sections 3, 5, and 9 of the Federal Transit Act for funds to urban areas
	\$3,054,832	FED	Increased Federal Funds available for the Rail Program - Grants under Section 5 of the Department of Transportation Act.
	\$6,316,394	FED	Increased Federal Funds available for the Aviation Program - Construction, capital improvement or planning of public owned airfields by cities or other political subdivisions.
FY 1994 - FY 1995	\$ 20,642,997	growth or 19.70%	
	\$6,706,183	FED	Increased spending for the Transit Program - Grants under section 3 of the Federal Transit Act to assist private, non-profit organizations in improving public transportation for the state's elderly and disabled.
	\$12,910,474	OTH	Increased spending in the Highway Employee Fringe Benefits - Personal Service. The Governor requested 211 additional FTE for Highway Construction and Maintenance.
FY 1995 - FY 1996	\$ 6,058,240	decline or <4.83>%	
FY 1996 - FY 1997	\$ 17,540,409	growth or 14.70%	
	\$7,508,821	OTH	Increased spending for the Transit Program - distributing funds to transportation systems to replace reductions in federal funding.
	\$6,311,908	OTH	Increase in the Highway Employee Fringe Benefits - Personal Service and Expense and Equipment from an increase in the retirement percentage and total fringes as a percentage of salary went from about 40.1% to 44.7%. Also the Governor recommended \$1 million to fund the pay plan.
FY 1997 - FY 1998	\$ 2,691,930	growth or 1.97%	
FY 1998 - FY 1999	\$197,842,871	growth or 141.73%	
	\$100,484,761	OTH	New expenditure - Maintenance Program - Pay the costs of preserving and maintaining the state system of roads and bridges...(Full Time)
	\$6,437,211	OTH	New expenditure - Maintenance Program - Pay the costs of preserving and maintaining the state system of roads and bridges...(Hourly and Overtime)
	\$90,867,311	OTH	New expenditure - Construction Program - Pay the costs of reimbursing the counties ...for the acquisition of roads and bridges taken over by the state
			Increase in highway construction and maintenance to ensure the department may fully utilize additional federal funds made available by the Federal Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)

Annual growth excludes leasing and capital improvement expenditures.